

## Signs of U.S. Monetary Shift Emerge

### Summit Will Consider Plan Offering Combined Action

By Axel Krause  
International Herald Tribune

PARIS — The United States will discuss a long-range plan with its allies at the Versailles summit meeting that could lead to greater coordination of economic and monetary policies among major industrialized nations, U.S. Treasury Secretary Donald T. Regan said Thursday.

If acceptable to all participants, the plan — which includes a proposal to study the potential effects of monetary intervention and a means of observing the economic behavior of participating nations — could prove historic, Mr. Regan said.

The significance of the plan, according to high-ranking Western European officials, is that the Reagan administration apparently is shifting toward a new and more flexible stance on future U.S. intervention in the currency markets.

Signs of U.S. Movement

"What we see and hear is that the U.S. is being more responsive to our concerns over the dollar fluctuations," said a ranking European official. "Nothing is decided, but we detect signs of movement on the U.S. side," said the official, who did not want to be identified.

Mr. Regan emphasized that the plan should not be viewed as a

### Reagan Is Ready to Bargain For Tighter Soviet Credits

By Hedrick Smith  
New York Times Service

PARIS — President Reagan's strategy at the seven-nation economic conference here is to use modest U.S. concessions on economic policy and exchange rates and a willingness to go along with "global negotiations" with the Third World to bargain for a firm Western agreement "to limit the volume and raise the price" of Western credits to the Soviet Union, authoritative U.S. sources said Thursday.

These sources revealed that, at the opening dinner of the economic summit conference at Versailles on Friday night, Mr. Regan is prepared to tell the leaders of the other industrialized nations that positive action is needed on the credit issue to create conditions for flexibility by Washington on other East-West issues.

Well-placed officials said the Americans put such high priority on a new credit strategy that Secretary of State Alexander M. Haig Jr. had even proposed that the president consider lifting his ban on U.S. technology for the controversial Soviet natural gas pipeline to West Europe, if necessary, to obtain the summit's "blessing" for a tighter joint credit policy.

On the eve of the summit gathering, high U.S. officials asserted that in negotiations with other participants, the United States has dropped efforts to block construction of the pipeline and is now concentrating on trying to persuade the Europeans to "limit their outtake" from the first strand of the pipeline and to agree not to make any equipment sales or credits for a possible second strand of the pipeline.

The U.S. rationale, officials said, is that a tighter Western credit policy will reduce Western overexposure to Soviet indebtedness and economic leverage and will make it more difficult for the Soviet Union to increase military spending in counter the Reagan administration's arms build-up.

But Mr. Regan has been warned in advance that other governments do not share the U.S. view of the likely impact on Soviet military spending. He has been told that they are more likely to be persuaded by economic arguments that it makes no sense to subsidize the Soviet economy and by concessions Washington has made already, agreeing to study possible foreign exchange interventions in curb violent rates fluctuations and to have the International Monetary Fund monitor the coordination.



President François Mitterrand welcomed President Reagan at the Elysée Palace on Thursday.

## Spanish Military Court Sentences 2 Officers In Putsch to 30 Years

MADRID — Spain's highest military court sentenced two senior officers Thursday to a maximum of 30 years in prison for their role in attempting a coup last year.

La Col. Antonio Tejero Molina, 50, who stormed parliament with 280 Civil Guards, and Lt. Gen. Jaime Milans del Bosch, 66, who ordered tanks on to the streets of Valencia in support, were both convicted of military rebellion.

Two other rightist generals charged with involvement in the plot to overthrow Spain's democracy were each sentenced to six years by the Military Court of Justice.

The prosecutor had sought 30 years for Maj. Gen. Alfonso Armada Comyn, 61, the former tutor to King Juan Carlos I, and 15 years for Maj. Gen. Luis Torres Rojas, the former commander of the tank division stationed outside Madrid.

Eleven junior officers were acquitted, and the prison terms imposed on the remaining defendants were considerably lighter than those demanded by the prosecutor during the 32-month court-martial.

A total of 32 officers and a civilian were charged in connection with the failed coup of Feb. 23, 1981.

Premier Leopoldo Calvo Sotelo said he was deeply concerned about the verdicts. "I have to say that I find it difficult to contemplate the acquittal of officers who commanded the forces that kept us kidnapped for 17 hours in the Cortes," Mr. Calvo Sotelo said on Spanish state radio.

He said he was confident that the ministers of justice and defense would propose to a Cabinet meeting Friday that the government should appeal.

Appeals against the military tribunal's verdict would be heard by the civilian supreme court, and justice sources said it might not reach a decision until next year.

The 10 officers sentenced to more than three years were dismissed from the armed forces, and Gen. Milans and Col. Tejero were stripped of their military honors.

Gen. Milans, who fought with the Spanish Blue Division alongside German troops in World War II, was Spain's most highly decorated officer.

Col. Tejero, sentenced to a seven-month term, was also ordered to pay damages equal to about \$10,000 for the assault on parliament.



## Thatcher Said to Order Attack

### Reagan Expected to Oppose Drive Forces Can Move In When Ready

By Lou Cannon and Hobart Rowen  
Washington Post Service

PARIS — President Reagan, with the backing of the French, intends to urge Prime Minister Margaret Thatcher of Britain to stop one step short of total military victory in the Falklands fighting and allow time for a negotiated settlement, administration officials said Thursday.

Officially, U.S. and French officials were reluctant to publicly comment on any efforts to persuade Mrs. Thatcher to modify her views. She said Wednesday that Argentina had only a few days to withdraw its troops before the decisive and most bloody battle of the war begins around Stanley, the capital of the Falklands.

Both governments are concerned, as one U.S. official put it, that "it would be counterproductive if it appeared that anyone was trying to strong-arm the British into doing something they don't want to do."

But the Falklands conflict was a principal item of discussion Thursday at a meeting between Mr. Reagan and President François Mitterrand that Secretary of State Alexander M. Haig Jr. described as "frank and intimate."

After the meeting, Mr. Haig told reporters gathered for the economic summit meeting that formally opens Friday night in Versailles that Mr. Reagan and Mr. Mitterrand had no differences on the Falklands issue.

"With respect to the Falklands, both leaders are concerned that the conflict terminate at the earliest possible date," Mr. Haig said, reiterating that this termination should be based on United Nations Resolution 502, which calls for a cease-fire and withdrawal of Argentine forces.

The thrust of Mr. Reagan's attempted friendly persuasion of Mrs. Thatcher is to convince her that it is wise and prudent for the British to delay their expected assault on Stanley for several days.

So far, there has been no sign that such entreaties will be successful. Administration officials acknowledged that a telephone call by Mr. Reagan to Mrs. Thatcher on the same theme earlier this week produced no demonstrable results, though they denied a television report that she had been angered by that call.

Mr. Reagan, who has made no secret of his sympathy for the British, is said to have become convinced in recent days that the long-range negative consequences of the war on U.S. relations with South American nations makes it worthwhile to try one last time to reach a negotiated settlement.

Because of Mrs. Thatcher's military, neither the U.S. nor the French side is optimistic that she will delay the start of the attack.

By R.W. Apple Jr.  
New York Times Service

LONDON — Prime Minister Margaret Thatcher has ordered British naval and military commanders in the Falkland Islands to begin their final assault on the Argentine garrison at Stanley as soon as they are ready, senior government officials said Thursday night.

The attack could come as early as Friday or Saturday, the officials said. Paratroopers and Royal Marines are already skirmishing with enemy troops in the outskirts of Stanley. British artillery is shelling the capital from the Two Sisters ridge to the west, and correspondents looking through binoculars from the summit, reported that they could see the Argentine defenders eating lunch.

Mrs. Thatcher said Wednesday night that Lt. Gen. Leopoldo Galtieri, the Argentine president, could prevent further bloodshed by agreeing in the next few days to withdraw his troops on an agreed upon timetable.

A member of Mrs. Thatcher's war Cabinet added Thursday morning that her remarks in a pair of television interviews were intended as a genuine offer to Buenos Aires but that she was not prepared to delay further military action while awaiting an answer.

No reply arrived in the first 24 hours after the offer was made, and a ranking aide to the prime minister warned, "we are not going to hang about waiting."

He suggested that the deadline for an answer was Friday afternoon. The same source said that Mrs. Thatcher would tell President Reagan in Paris on Friday that Britain had already given the Argentine junta ample time to agree to pull out of the Falklands and thus to bring the war to an early end. He is believed to have appealed to her in a telephone call last weekend to avoid humiliating the Argentines in battle.

"I am asking the invader to return his troops to the mainland," Mrs. Thatcher said in one of the television interviews. "That is not humiliation. It is a restoration of international law."

"Dominating Presence"

To underline the government's firm position, British jets swooped over Stanley Thursday and dropped thousands of leaflets calling on the 7,000 Argentine troops in the capital to surrender. One of the leaflets contained an open letter from the commander of the British task force in the South Atlantic, Rear Adm. John F. Woodward, to the enemy commander in the besieged garrison, Brig. Mario Menéndez.

"We are both aware of the serious military situation which now confronts you and your men," Adm. Woodward said in his offer.

(Continued on Page 2, Col. 6)

## For Pope, Only the War Marred Mission of Reconciliation to Britain

By Richard Eder  
New York Times Service

LONDON — Historic moments take place when history has begun to die, when antagonisms have weakened enough for a gesture of reconciliation and old conflicts have lost their pain.

Pope John Paul II came to Britain to mark this kind of moment, a time when, the blood no longer flowing in the wounds of the old quarrel with the Anglicans, magnanimity was possible on both sides.

The mission that ended Wednesday was a happy one, and one that has proved abundantly successful.

And yet events have timed it to point up another kind of mission that is likely to have little celebration to it and a great deal of anguish. The pope has offered himself not as a mediator in the Falklands conflict but as a symbol of peace in a struggle between two countries that are determined to fight.

The visit to Canterbury, in this context, may simply provide the doleful reminder that reconciliation comes most often after the fact and too late to avoid the bloodshed. Still, it was a great moment and one to be cherished for itself.

The head of the Roman Catholic Church was able for the first time not merely to treat an archbishop of Canterbury as a brother — he and his predecessors have already done so — but to leave his See in Rome to do it. See means seat, and in Canterbury Cathedral the pope, with no position in the ceremony but that of one more pilgrim among the other religious leaders, spoke as he never does in Rome: standing up, and not always sure of the ceremony. Archbishop Robert Runcie helped him find his place in the rubrics.

As Peter Nichols, the Rome correspondent of The Times of London noted, the pope generally finds himself in a situation of dominance. Here, Mr. Nichols wrote, "he was the guest, a revered guest, but a man in a totally unfamiliar situation."

The gaps of doctrine and practice between the two churches remain, although the declaration signed by the pope and by Archbishop Runcie gave unexpected endorsement to a controversial unity study made by a mixed Catholic-Anglican commission. It promised that its work would be continued and not, as had been feared, shelved.

But even more than the letter of the agreement, there was the lifting of hearts on both sides. Nothing evoked it more strongly than an embrace in which the two prelates seemed to be holding each other up, as if Christian unity were not a phrase but mutual rescue under the world's bad weather.

The general good feeling owes quite a lot, of course, to its fragile and tricky circumstances. The British were delighted that the pope decided to come, rejecting the advice of those who argued that this would give the appearance of taking sides in the Falklands war.

Political neutrality was achieved by two decisions. The first was to avoid contact with British political authorities. The second was to announce a visit to Argentina for June 11 and 12.

The combination may prove awkward. In Britain, the pope was able to visit the queen not in her role as head of state but as head of the Anglican Church. The same distinction can hardly be made with President Leopoldo Galtieri. To avoid him could evoke Argentine complaints that no matter what his Queen Elizabeth II was wearing, the pope did see her. If he decides to see Gen. Galtieri, the English are apt to complain that this constitutes a political contact.

In any event, for some Conservatives here, the very notion that the pope was trying to stay neutral was offensive. Edward Du Cann, a leading Tory back-bencher, said that as far as he was concerned the visit was blighted by the fact that the pope would go to Argentina afterward.

In his public addresses the pope has not so much avoided criticizing either side as criticized them both. Not directly, but his impassioned words against wars of all kinds are more than an implicit rebuke to the government's mood of all-out war.

"Totally Unacceptable"

"Today, the scale and the horror of modern warfare — whether nuclear or not — makes it totally unacceptable as a means of settling differences between nations," he said in Coventry.

If nobody is named or singled out, this is nevertheless a formidable rebuke in a country that is balancing a war upon a point of justice. The interesting thing is that the message, although it goes against what the government and most of the country hold to at present, has made an impression. One that is likely to be recalled in the future there is a public or political swing against Prime Minister Margaret Thatcher.

## Former Portuguese, NATO Officials Are Denied U.S. Visas for Disarmament Talks

By Peter Kihss  
New York Times Service

NEW YORK — Disarmament advocates say the United States has held up visas for about 500 people who want to attend activities in connection with a special session on disarmament at the United Nations General Assembly.

The session is to start Monday.

Sidney Peck, director of the International Liaison Office, a private coordinating group, said Wednesday that a number of former and present officials were among those unable to get approval so far.

He listed a former president of Portugal, retired Gen. Francisco

da Costa Gomes, a former deputy commander of North Atlantic Treaty Organization forces in Italy, retired Gen. Nino Pasti, and a Labor member of the British Parliament, James A. Lamond.

Mayor Edward I. Koch and other officials, anticipating one of the largest demonstrations in New York City's history, announced Wednesday that more than 6,000 municipal workers, mostly police officers, would be mobilized June 12 to deal with a nuclear disarmament march past the United Nations and a rally in Central Park.

In Washington, Alan Romberg, a State Department spokesman, said at a briefing that the department had recommended that the attorney general authorize visas

for most of the 348 Japanese applicants who had been unable to get them. His briefing dealt only with the Japanese.

Mr. Romberg said the initial exclusions were made under the terms of the McCarran-Walter Immigration and Nationality Act. He said the later State Department recommendations for waivers to allow entry, came under an amendment designed to promote U.S. compliance with the 1975 Helsinki agreement on security and human rights.

The Immigration and Naturalization Service said it had received 380 cases from the State Department to review for possible waivers of initial denials. Duke Austin, a spokesman for the service, said the

case-by-case decisions would be made on whether entry would be in the interest and welfare of the United States.

The American Civil Liberties Union filed suit in U.S. District Court in Manhattan Thursday, asking that federal officials be required to give visas immediately to 450 foreign pacifists.

An ACLU spokesman, Gara Lamarche, said defendants in the suit were Secretary of State Alexander M. Haig Jr. and Attorney General William French Smith.

The suit charged the federal officials with violating the first amendment rights of Americans to associate with the foreign pacifists and discuss nuclear disarmament with them, the spokesman said.

The plaintiff is the Nongovernmental Organizations Committee on Disarmament.

Mr. Lamarche said that although the Immigration Service almost always grants waivers, it was important for the agency to act quickly to allow the pacifists to attend the nuclear disarmament march in New York.

The United Nations reported 1,400 individuals from 375 organizations around the world had been invited to be observers at the assembly session, along with 1,450 Japanese who come from about 10 more organizations. The assembly preparatory committee has invited representatives of 58 such organizations and 25 research institutes in speak at assembly meetings June 24 and 25.

Mr. Romberg said hundreds of visas had been granted to Japanese members of anti-nuclear organizations. Most of the 348 denied, he said, are "members of Gen Sui Kyo, an organization closely affiliated with the World Peace Council," which he described as "an organization with strong affiliations with the Communist Party of the Soviet Union." Gen Sui Kyo stands for Japanese Council Against A and H Bombs.

The initial denials of visas, Mr. Romberg said, were under an Immigration and Nationality Act ban on issuance of visas to anyone who is a member of or affiliated with "a proscribed organization."

He said both Gen Sui Kyo and the World Peace Council had been proscribed by the State Department, based on consultation with other agencies of the government.

No Approval

At the International Liaison Office, Mr. Peck said 455 Japanese had not gotten approval so far, along with 15 Australians and 30 members of the World Peace Council.

A number of delegates from Finland, Denmark, East Germany, the Soviet Union, India, Jamaica and African countries who planned to attend a women's peace conference Thursday at Barnard College have also been unable to get visas, according to Mr. Peck.

**INSIDE**

■ Cbioa released Lisa Wicher, the American researcher, under an espionage charges and ordered her deported. Page 6.

■ An international conference on genocide will take place in Israel as planned, despite threatened reprisals by Turkey if the Armenian question is discussed. Page 5.

■ TOMORROW: A week ago, just over a year after he died in Fresno, Calif., half of William Saroyan's ashes came back to his other home, Yerevan in Soviet Armenia. Why the writer wanted half his ashes buried there and what Yerevan is like are the subjects of an article in Weekend.







## Guatemalans Say Repression Is Eased

### Situation Improves in Cities but Killing of Indians Reportedly Increases

By Raymond Bonner

New York Times Service

GUATEMALA CITY — Since a coup in March handed power to a three-man military junta headed by Gen. José Efraín Ríos Montt, there appears to have been a marked improvement in the human-rights situation for Guatemala's urban class, according to both diplomats and Guatemalans.

There has been less repression of the Roman Catholic Church, the press and the university. There are fewer kidnappings and killings of politicians and workers, hundreds of whom were assassinated in the civil war that began during the previous regime.

On the other hand, the slaughter goes on in the countryside as if nothing had ever happened, said a businessman who, like most people in Guatemala City, does not allow his name to be used.

A range of foreign diplomats, Protestant and Roman Catholic leaders and opposing politicians

agreed that the killing of peasant Indians is greater now than before the coup. They are systematically being destroyed as a group, a Western European diplomat said. Indians make up 60 percent of Guatemala's population.

The Committee of United Peasants, a leftist organization that seized the Brazilian Embassy in Guatemala City recently, claims more than 3,000 peasants were killed by the government in the first six weeks after the coup.

Peasants Are the Enemy

Asked why repression had diminished in the cities but continued in the countryside, one politician said: "The army no longer sees the politicians as enemies, but the peasants still are." He, too, felt free to meet with foreign correspondents, but not secure enough to allow his name to be used.

According to an account carried in the country's second largest newspaper, *El Grafico*, 110 peasants including children were assassinated in 48 hours late last month in Quiché, a mountainous province that is a rebel stronghold. The newspaper carried an unusual editorial harshly condemning the violence.

The assassination of defenseless children and pregnant women is stupid, brutal, declared the editorial, which was signed by the paper's editor and publisher, Jorge Carpio Nicolson.

What really happened in the jungle hamlet of Josefinos in the middle of May, when at least 40 civilians and soldiers were killed, displays how complex the situation can be.

More Soldiers

As related by survivors, a large guerrilla force entered Josefinos. They gathered the villagers for a political meeting. The guerrillas bought cases of soap, sugar, salt and other provisions.

The guerrillas also assassinated two men they said were members of rightist death squads, according

to the villagers. The guerrillas then fled, but in a battle a few miles away between 20 and 25 soldiers were killed.

About midnight, more soldiers arrived. The villagers say the soldiers began setting fire to the thatched-roof houses and killing. At least 20 people were killed, most of whom were women and children, the villagers said.

A former soldier who now works for a small company in Flores, the largest nearby town, acknowledged that the army had burned the village and killed the people, because "they were subversives," he said.

Asked if the Indians in Josefinos supported the guerrillas, a survivor answered "probably." Asked why, he glanced in the direction of the soldiers in camouflage uniforms who were manning a machine-gun post and answered: "Because they have unjustifiably killed so many."

Guatemala's previous military government was widely considered to be one of the most repressive in Latin America. The United States

has supplied only minimal economic assistance since 1977, but now the Reagan administration wants to provide helicopters, about \$2.5 million in spare parts, \$300,000 for military training and at least \$50 million to aid the country's crippled economy.



Gen. José Ríos Montt

## Weak U.S. Economy, Funds for El Salvador Peril Foreign Aid Bill

By William Chapman

Washington Post Service

WASHINGTON — The Reagan administration's foreign-aid bill has been sent to the House floor by a one-vote margin in the Rules Committee amid predictions that it is doomed.

House members of various political leanings were lining up to attack one of the year's most unpopular pieces of legislation. A supplemental authorization, it contains more aid for El Salvador, a renewal of assistance for Argentina and Chile, and money for this fiscal year for Egypt and Israel.

"It will be a disaster," said Rep. William S. Broomfield of Michigan, the Foreign Affairs Committee's ranking Republican. Rep. Broomfield said he would support the measure, but "it will be like raw meat hitting that floor."

The 5-4 vote of the Rules Committee came Wednesday after several members questioned the wisdom of submitting it next week, as the House leadership intends.

The mood is considerably different from that which prevailed last year, when a fragile alliance was patched together to pass the Reagan administration's first measure. That was possible because some conservatives who habitually vote against foreign aid were encouraged to support a package substantially increasing military assistance.

That appeal now has been overcome by recession and unemployment.

Disenchantment with some of the proposed aid recipients also makes passage doubtful. Rep. De-

vid E. Bonior of Michigan, a Democratic member of the Rules Committee, said Wednesday he would speak against the bill because it contains too much money for what he called "repressive governments."

The bill carries small amounts for military training in Chile and Argentina and \$60 million in military aid for El Salvador, compared with \$26 million voted last year, and comes to the floor as support for that country is diminishing. A new suspension by the Salvadoran government of part of the land-reform program endorsed by the United States is cited as a key reason for the decline in support.

Rep. Clement J. Zablocki, a Wisconsin Democrat who is chairman of the Foreign Affairs Committee, indicated he would seek to amend the bill on the floor to put more restrictions on the money intended for El Salvador. A draft of his amendment, similar to part of one already attached in the Senate, would prohibit any funds for that country if it changes or suspends the land-reform program to the detriment of the beneficiaries.

Meanwhile, a House subcommittee voted to make it even more difficult for President Reagan to certify next month that El Salvador is eligible for U.S. assistance. The Inter-American Affairs subcommittee unanimously approved an amendment requiring the president to certify that El Salvador is trying to bring to justice those responsible for the slayings of four U.S. churchwomen and two labor leaders in 1980 and 1981.

The suspected killers have not been brought to trial.

## Pershing-2 Flight Tests Now Reported Delayed Until July

By Walter Pincus

Washington Post Service

WASHINGTON — The initial test flight of the Pershing-2 missile has been delayed until early July, according to sources, but because of pressure to meet the NATO deployment schedule the Army has been given the go-ahead to begin production.

"The Pershing is so bound up in NATO politics and arms control negotiations," a congressional defense expert said, "that we could

end up deploying a system that doesn't work."

The initial test flight had been scheduled for Wednesday. The NATO nations were recently told that there had been delays in development of the missile, but they were assured deployment dates would be unaffected.

The NATO decision to begin deploying both the Pershing-2 and ground-launched Cruise missiles is expected to be discussed at the summit meeting President Reagan is attending in Bonn next week.

The missile has an unusual political status as a centerpiece of NATO modernization and as a problem for the Kremlin.

Because it can strike targets in the Soviet Union within 8 to 10 minutes, it is believed to have helped persuade the Kremlin to open negotiations to Geneva.

The original date for the first Pershing-2 test was in April. Last fall the Army rescheduled it for June 2. Now it is scheduled for early July, according to an official involved with the system.

The first two test flights of the Pershing-2, to take place at Cape Canaveral, Fla., are important because they are the only ones in the 18-test series in which the missile will be fired to its full 1,000-mile range.

Last year, Army witnesses told Congress that a production decision on the Pershing-2 would be made this month, after the first two flight tests had been completed and reviewed.

On Wednesday, an Army spokesman confirmed that De-

fense Secretary Caspar W. Weinberger gave a production go-ahead last November.

Under NATO's deployment decision of December, 1979, the first batteries of the planned 108 Pershing-2 missiles were to be placed in West Germany in late 1983 or early 1984.

The cost of a battery of nine Pershing-2 missiles rose \$61 million, to \$168.7 million, between March and December of last year, according to a recent report to Congress.

## Jailed Killer Indicted In Vernon Jordan Case

By Mary Thornton

Washington Post Service

WASHINGTON — Joseph Paul Franklin, who is serving four life sentences for the murders of two black joggers in Salt Lake City, has been indicted by a U.S. grand jury for the shooting two years ago of Vernon E. Jordan Jr., then president of the National Urban League.

Mr. Franklin, 32, a former member of the Ku Klux Klan and the American Nazi Party, has also been charged, or is a suspect, in a number of other shootings and killings of blacks and bank robbers.

William Bradford Reynolds, assistant attorney general in charge of the Justice Department's Civil Rights Division, said the indictment was filed Wednesday in U.S. District Court in South Bend, Ind. It charges that Mr. Franklin fired

his rifle at Mr. Jordan, depriving him of his civil rights.

Mr. Franklin is in the maximum security at the U.S. prison in Marion, Ill. If convicted in the Jordan shooting, he would be subject to a maximum penalty of 10 years and a \$10,000 fine.

Mr. Jordan, 46, was shot in the back May 29, 1980, in Fort Wayne as he emerged from a car driven by a white woman who was an official of the Fort Wayne Urban League. He was returning from speaking at the city's annual Urban League dinner. He resigned as Urban League president about a year ago to join a Washington law firm.

The Salt Lake City blacks, David Martin, 18, and Ted Fields, 20, were shot and killed Aug. 20, 1980, while they were jogging with two white women.

In March, 1981, Mr. Franklin was charged with the slayings of a



Joseph Paul Franklin

black man and his white wife in Oklahoma City and of two young black men in Indianapolis. The charges were dropped, however, after he was sentenced in Utah. He was arrested in Florida in October, 1980.

## U.S. Plan for Using Egyptian Base Said to Meet Resistance in House

By George C. Wilson

Washington Post Service

WASHINGTON — The Reagan administration's plan to use Egypt as a staging area for U.S. military forces if Gulf oil is threatened has run into trouble in the House, Pentagon officials say.

The House appropriations subcommittee on military construction, the officials said Wednesday, has opposed in recent closed hearings the administration's request for about \$100 million in supplemental fiscal 1982 funds to improve the Egyptian military base and port at Ras Banas on the Red Sea.

In the view of the Reagan and Carter administrations, Ras Banas is vital as a staging area for any U.S. forces sent to handle an emergency in the Gulf, which is about 10,000 miles (16,000 kilometers) from the United States.

Ras Banas is across the Red Sea from central Saudi Arabia. If U.S. forces were able to use it as a staging area, it would put them about 900 miles from the Gulf. In contrast, the island of Diego Garcia, which has been turned into a storehouse for U.S. military equipment, is more than 2,000 miles from the Gulf.

Pentagon officials are telling congressional committees that it is essential to start building skeletal housing for possible use by U.S. troops at Ras Banas, enlarging the airport to accommodate giant Air Force transports and improving the port so it could handle U.S. combat ships.

The Pentagon plans to spend about \$500 million over the next four years on Ras Banas. House subcommittee sources confirm that members have demonstrated a reluctance to approve the \$100 mil-

lion in supplemental funds but said no vote has been taken.

Subcommittee members reportedly have complained that Pentagon officials have failed to submit a detailed plan for upgrading the base. They also are said to be concerned that Egypt has given no formal assurance that U.S. forces could use Ras Banas in an emergency.

A Pentagon executive who deals with Congress said resistance to the Ras Banas plan appears to be part of the larger trend in Congress that favors pulling back from one-sided commitments for protecting overseas interests.

The executive said another manifestation of the trend was the suggestion made by some members of Congress that the United States withdraw troops from Europe if allies there do not carry more of the military burden.

5 : 30 p.m. Fifth Avenue  
has a rendez-vous with  
rue de la Paix  
at the new  
Meurice Bar

Hotel Meurice  
228, rue de Rivoli 75001 Paris

# FIATALLIS: A CHALLENGE ON ALL GROUNDS



When you choose Fiatallis, what you're really choosing is a winning outlook which has its roots in the consciousness of being a part of the Fiat Group.

The colossal multinational which in 1981 alone invested one billion dollars, and which had a turnover exceeding 20 billion dollars.

With Fiatallis you can feel safe in the knowledge that you have over 60 models to choose from. A wide selection ranging from 550 to 50 HP (DIN), from the enormous 70 ton machines to the tiny very versatile ones, from crawler dozers to pipeline machines.

Fiatallis has an outlook which is most evident in its enormous programme of component standardization and selection.

You can see it from sales

and service network and its proven records. Your order is processed and dispatched within 24 hours, and in your country within 48, wherever you are.

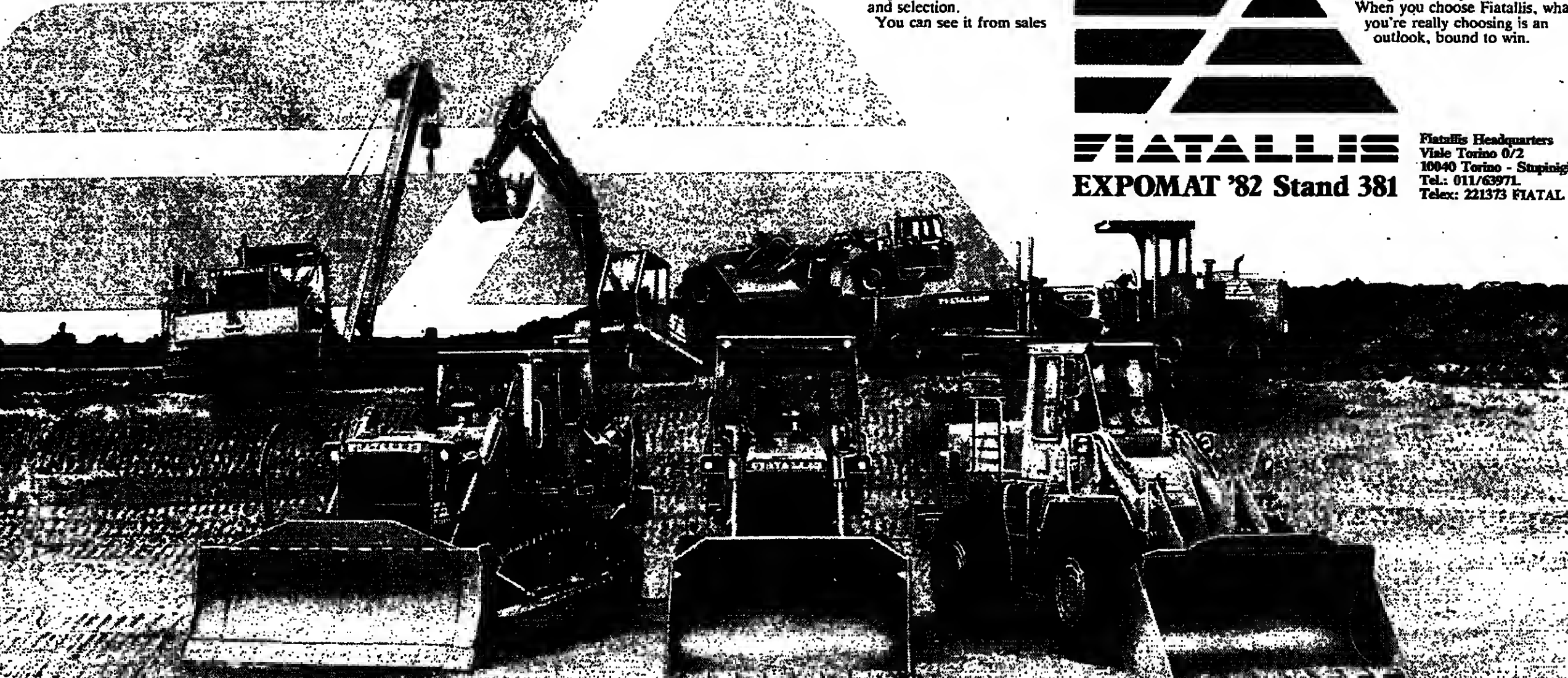
An organization which is fully backed up by Fiat's enormous technological and organizational know-how: a Group which is constantly examining every sort of technological problem, looking constantly to the future.

When you choose Fiatallis, what you're really choosing is an outlook, bound to win.



**FIATALLIS**  
EXPOMAT '82 Stand 381

Fiatallis Headquarters  
Viale Torino 0/2  
10040 Torino - Stupinigi (Italy)  
Tel.: 011/63971  
Telex: 221373 FIATALL (I)





# Herald Tribune

Published With The New York Times and The Washington Post

## Reagan and the Alliance

This is Ronald Reagan's first trip to Europe as president, and, although he has been elsewhere, Europe is still collectively the Paramount of foreign stages — the big one — and he can be forgiven for wanting to make a hit. Many Europeans have had a caricature — the nuclear cowboy, the unscrupulous Californian — in mind when they contemplated the president. Mr. Reagan has changed much of it by his recent remarks on arms control. But he remains a good way from filling the alliance leadership role he plainly aspires to. At the economic summit opening Friday at Versailles and the NATO summit next week in Bonn, as well as on assorted other stops, the president will have his chance.

At Versailles Mr. Reagan will find even more discontent with his economic policies than he did in Ottawa last summer. With U.S. inflation down and interest rates still sky-high, the American dollar is stronger. Fear of devaluing their currencies has kept the Europeans from pursuing expansionary policies to alleviate the worldwide economic slump. This puts Europeans on the other side of their complaint of a few years ago that America was pursuing high employment at the cost of exporting inflation to its trading partners; now the United States is said to be exporting unemployment. Once again the United States and its allies are out of economic phase with each other, with the important difference being that unemployment is now much higher in America and abroad. The proposal for "convergence of economic policies" that Mr. Reagan is taking to Versailles is sound, but it will not be enough.

Other nations will have their own special proposals. The French, for instance, have

strong feelings that a commission should be established to encourage research and development so that new technology can be shared among all countries, including the less developed ones, and not monopolized by the industrially favored few.

On the political side, Mr. Reagan carries to Europe a vision of the Soviet peril less apocalyptic than the one he brought to the White House but still more alarmed than the one dominant on the Continent. Europe's anxieties and economies are tied much more closely to the state of East-West relations than are those of the United States. This creates a requirement not for unanimity of outlook, which is out of the question, but for regard for differing circumstances. Mr. Reagan has already greatly relieved the allied governments, although not the whole "peace movement," by his evolving ideas on arms control. It puts him in a position, we think, to expect some further appreciation of his views on East-West investment and trade.

Within the administration, a certain confidence bordering on airiness was evident as Mr. Reagan headed for Europe. A personal success was anticipated, and the alliance was said to be blooming under his leadership. The president no doubt will represent America ably. But there can be no concealing that the alliance is under severe if not permanent strain, no less real for being less in the forefront than it was six months ago at the time of the suppression of Solidarity in Poland. No single presidential trip finally solves anything. The proper yardstick is the degree of seriousness and honesty the alliance brings to addressing its continuing difficulties.

THE WASHINGTON POST.

## New York and Versailles

Looking to dramatize the issue at the Versailles summit meeting, the Reagan administration is suddenly talking tough on trade. It says that Canada's subsidy of the sale of subway cars to New York violates trade laws. Yet the Metropolitan Transportation Authority felt a duty to pass up a domestic bid and take the best deal available. Both sides have a point, but this is a strange place to begin enforcing fair trade principles.

Three firms — one French, one Canadian and a U.S. subsidiary of a West German conglomerate — want to build the 825 subway cars. The MTA favored the \$663-million bid of Bombardier Corp., in part because the Canadian government would finance the purchase at a 9.7-percent interest rate.

The American competitor, the Budd Company, cried foul. Financing below market rates of interest is an implicit subsidy, it contended, and therefore illegal. The Treasury, concerned about the general growth of such subsidies, sides with Budd.

American trade law does allow the government to exact duties equal to the amount of any subsidy. As often as not, however, the Treasury turns a blind eye. Since 40 percent

of the work on the Canadian cars would be done in the United States, one might have expected such benign neglect in this case. But the Reagan administration seems bent on making an example of the deal. And if Mr. Reagan does press his opposition, New York may be forced to pay roughly \$100 million more over the life of the loan.

In another context, the Treasury's position would be sound. Export subsidies are a way of stealing jobs. They distort trade relationships and cause friction among allies. That is why President Reagan intends at Versailles to propose a gradual end of the practice, and why some observers believe he has a chance of persuading America's trade partners.

But New York is an odd place to begin this assertion of national rights. It had no government grant to permit a cash purchase, so it was open to the offer of low-interest loans. Washington officials, who ride in Italian subway cars, express sympathy. They might apply their power more discreetly. With the Reagan administration reducing transit subsidies, one more wink would let Canadian taxpayers make up the loss.

THE NEW YORK TIMES.

## Other Editorial Opinion

### Accepting a New-Model Reagan

There are strong reasons for accepting the new-model president at face value. Disarmament is only the latest of a whole series of issues on which the president has moved away from his electoral rhetoric and back toward the central themes of recent U.S. foreign policy. Early fears of aggressiveness or isolationism have proved unfounded; NATO remains a cornerstone of policy; and American reaction to recent perplexities — notably the Falklands crisis and the new aggressiveness of Iran — have looked very like the reaction which might have been expected of any previous U.S. administration.

This development of policy has been a product both of the president's own character and of political and economic pressures. Mr. Reagan came to office classed as a populist, but his real strength is in persuasion. His early triumphs with Congress and the warm personal relations he has established with several European leaders show this.

— From the Financial Times (London).

### A 'New Monetary Order'

The United States lets the dollar vary at the whim of interest rates and international tensions. President Mitterrand is said to plan to urge his six Versailles partners to set up a new monetary order based on the dollar, the yen and the European Currency Unit. Will Ronald Reagan agree to put an end to monetary disorder? It is quite unlikely. Yet the French head of state's idea points in the direction of good sense. Although nothing immediately concrete ever results from these periodic summit conferences, they sometimes have good effects by delayed action.

— From Le Figaro (Paris).

### South Atlantic Perspectives

The Argentine generals did not consider

the future of their own country when they began this futile war.

— From Jornal do Brasil (Rio de Janeiro).

In the end, Thatcher will realize that the South Atlantic has become a cemetery for much of the British fleet — and still Great Britain will not have the Malvinas.

— From El Universal (Caracas).

If the Malvinas crisis has strengthened anything in Latin America, it is a sense of solidarity that must be manifested in actions.

— From El Comercio (Lima).

The Malvinas crisis should be resolved not with missiles and torpedoes but through peaceful negotiations.

— From El Comercio (Quito).

Even long negotiations are better than a short war.

— From Tass (Moscow).

Britain should seek less venturesome ways of vindicating its honor.

— From Dawn (Karachi).

Even if the junta now backs down or loses militarily, the impression will remain that aggression does pay.

— From Süddeutsche Zeitung (Munich).

©1982, World Press Review.

The British repossession of the Falklands is not a surrender by Argentina, nor should it be portrayed as such. But it will be a retreat. It will be a retreat from a position which was untenable in law and, as it will have turned out, untenable in practice. However, the integrity of Argentina itself remains intact. Whatever happens to Argentines within Argentina is not a matter and never has been a matter for Britain. There is no quarrel with the people of Argentina, only with the decision of their leaders to attack our people.

— From The Times (London).

## June 4: From Our Pages of 75 and 50 Years Ago

### 1907: Hebrew University Proposed

NEW YORK — The establishment of a great Hebrew University is proposed, to include the leading institutions throughout the country with the Jewish Theological Seminary in New York at their head. A preliminary endowment fund of \$10 million is suggested. The projectors declare that such a university is necessary to teach young Jews their religion, while at the same time developing Jewish scholarship. As New York City contains nearly a million Jews, the scheme has locally aroused great interest. The Evening Post laments the idea, believing that it would emphasize racial differences and be a serious blow to the liberalizing tendencies in the universities which have many Hebrew professors.

### 1932: Hindenburg Dissolves Reichstag

BERLIN — President Hindenburg has signed a decree dissolving the Reichstag, and forestalling the virtually certain defeat of the von Papen government, due to opposition of the Socialists and the Center parties. According to the constitution, new elections must be held within 60 days. In spite of governmental assurance that there is no danger of inflation, greatly increased buying by the public has been reported for the last two days by leading stores and warehouses. It is also reliably reported that the government may be compelled soon to announce that it is unable to pay fully foreign private debts. Such an announcement may be made at the Lausanne economic conference.



## Versailles

### • Despite Earnest Preparations, a Prospect of Failure

By Hobart Rowen

PARIS — Whatever their failures and missed opportunities, the economic summits among heads of government in the past seven years have defused tensions among the Western powers. But the danger for the one starting this week in Versailles is that the economic problems are so deep and so intractable that, despite advance preparations, real tensions are unlikely to be eased and significant problems are unlikely to be addressed.

The seven summits to date have had an important damage-control function; protectionism would surely have been worse without them. The inaugural Rambouillet summit in 1975 set the principle that Western leaders must consult on monetary and other economic affairs. The Tokyo summit in 1979 was noteworthy for generating at long last a political commitment to cut back protectionist measures. Above all, the summit process itself not only concentrates the minds of the leaders on the arcane business of international economic affairs, but sets up a preparatory process within the seven bureaucracies that has — as Anthony Solomon, president of the New York Federal Reserve Bank, recently observed — "a tremendous animating effect."

Thus, as President Reagan and his fellow heads of government gather this week in Versailles, some of their principal deputies have been meeting almost continuously for much of the past year to search for answers to common problems and seek out the common ground.

Last week, at hearings conducted in Washington by the congressional Joint Economic Committee (which were, incidentally, among the most useful and substantive such hear-

ings that I can remember), Harold Malmgren, a trade consultant, observed that "the conditions right now are exceptionally favorable for economic nationalism, isolationism and indiscriminate protectionism."

The world is now in its third year of stagnation in trade; there has been no growth in the trade volume among the rich industrial nations. As a result, says Malmgren, "virtually every government in the world is now trying to increase exports, limit imports and promote domestic jobs. And with a pie that is not growing, it is only self-evident that that can only be achieved by one taking from the other."

This serious economic malaise endangers what Solomon was an active participant in the Carter summit, cites as the main underlying support for summitry: the belief that each country has a concrete interest in other countries doing well. "One worries that at Versailles the leaders will pay lip service, and little else, in this noble idea of interdependence."

If it works out that way, Malmgren has an explanation ready: The American approach to trade problems is in respect to current complaints from domestic industries suffering from competition, while the Japanese and European approach is to deal with such problems in a longer context. They recognize that the world is on the brink of a technological revolution, likely to create widespread unemployment, and that government itself must play a bigger role to moderate the economic and social instability that may lie ahead.

A frightening example given by Malmgren:

By Joseph Kraft

### • Agreeing to Study Would Be Agreeing to Not Much

WASHINGTON — The industrial powers come to their economic summit at Versailles this weekend with unclear hands. Each pursues policies that hurt the others.

Elements of a bargain that would make economic relations beneficial instead of harmful are present. But what seems to be emerging among the United States, Europe and Japan is a cosmetic accord designed to obscure inability to tackle fundamental problems.

Resignation will put America on the defensive. Its policies have not only yielded big budget deficits, record interest rates, recession and growing unemployment in America, they have also spilled across the Atlantic.

High interest rates in America oblige the Europeans to keep their rates competitive as a barrier against flight from their currencies. As a result, they also suffer slow economic growth and rising unemployment. In the past year the jobless figures in Europe rose from under 6 percent to over 8.5 percent. So even crusty West German bankers, known for their horror of inflation, are now screaming at Washington to lower interest rates.

The Europeans are themselves vulnerable to harsh criticism. Despite Afghanistan, despite the crackdown in Poland and despite the recent evidence that Russia is vulnerable to economic pressure, they are doing business as usual with the Russians. Apart from extending generous credits for purchases of industrial goods, the West Germans, French, Italians and British have entered into a multibillion-dollar gas pipeline deal with Russia.

The deal may not make the Europeans dan-

gerously dependent upon Russia for gas, but thousands of jobs hang on equipment for the pipeline. Because of the importance of jobs at a time of high unemployment, the deal builds up pressure for even more European accommodation to Russia. So the United States, although embarrassed by its unwillingness to cut grain sales to Russia, has been pushing the Europeans hard to limit future credits to Moscow.

As for the Japanese, by tight budgeting and easy money they have sustained low interest rates, low unemployment and relatively rapid growth. But those blessings are possible only because Tokyo insulates trade and financial markets against the outside world. The yen, which most studies show should trade at about 200 to the dollar, has been kept artificially weak, at over 235 to the dollar. With that currency advantage, the Japanese are exporting at record levels to the United States and Europe.

Not surprisingly, there has developed on both sides of the Atlantic a strong drive for discriminatory protection against Japan.

Theoretically, a simultaneous assault on all these problems is possible at Versailles. President Reagan could use the occasion to modify policies so as to reduce budget deficits and ease interest rates. The Europeans would then find it much easier to limit credits to Russia. The Japanese would come under irresistible pressure to increase domestic spending in their budget, thus building up local demand for goods and reducing the export impulse.

But no single leader commands sufficient

By the early 1990s, using robots, the auto industry in the United States could be back at its old peaks of 10 million to 12 million cars a year (about twice current production) with half of the present auto labor force.

"If we continue to base our international meetings like the summit on current complaints, we will simply not be able to deal with the problems ahead," Malmgren said. "No nation can run well by looking backward."

Another divisive issue concerns the extension of subsidized credits by the European countries to the Soviet Union. The Reagan administration's attitude, simply put, is: Why should the West help its enemy? But Europeans believe that weakening their economic ties with the Soviet Union would merely strengthen the political hawk in Russia.

It will be too bad if the summit focuses excessively on East-West issues, because the West-West problems are so much more important. Rightly or wrongly, Europe believes that the decade of economic pain it faces can in part be laid at the door of high interest rates that discourage new industrial investment — and that European rates cannot come down while American rates are so high.

©1982, The Washington Post.

That brings summitry around to the original unity theme. Europe wants Ronald Reagan to focus on the impact that Reaganomics has on world economics. As French President Francois Mitterrand said on American television last Sunday: "We mustn't each sort of play our own game. We must work together in greater harmony. Otherwise we will be harming our allies' interests."

prestige to arrange that kind of agenda. Instead, the United States has led the way to an approach that substitutes study for action.

Treasury Secretary Donald Regan, the strong man on economic matters in Washington, has agreed to establish a study group of five countries within the International Monetary Fund. The five governments will examine the degree to which official intervention in currency markets might soften the international impact of fluctuating rates. Since the United States had previously refused even to discuss intervention in currency markets, the Regan offer symbolizes a concession in the direction of admitting responsibility for the damage U.S. economic policies do to other countries.

Similarly symbolic concessions are being prepared by the Europeans and the Japanese. The Europeans will agree to study ways to curb credits to the Soviet Union. The Japanese will undertake to look anew at measures that might strengthen the yen, reduce exports and help to open domestic Japanese markets.

©1982, Los Angeles Times Syndicate.

Agreement to study, to be sure, implies a little progress in coordination of economic policies. But only very, very little. For the approach to the summit has skirted the basic problems of America's high interest rates, Europe's slide toward Russia and Japan's undervalued currency. Barring some unexpected stroke, the Versailles summit will mainly certify the collective impotence of the foremost political leaders to deal with the problems that now make the world economy a distinctly shaky affair.

What does a democratic state that is not actually threatened in its survival have to defend that the facts about what is done in their name, that they are free to be honestly informed?

There is a double standard for democracies and dictatorships, as BBC Chairman George Hogg suggested in a firm, dignified speech, and that is the reason for defense efforts. It may seem a hand-

## A Democracy's Policy Not 'Worthy of Itself'

By Anthony Lewis

CAMBRIDGE, Mass. — An early casualty of the Falklands war was the Reagan administration's basic Latin policy of smiling on rightist regimes in the region and enlisting them in the fight against communism. But do officials know it is dead?

President Reagan sent a note to President Galtieri on Argentina's Independence Day the other day saying: "It has never been more important to reaffirm the common interests and values of Argentina and the United States." That language, no doubt drafted in the State Department, sounded like Secretary Haig's 1981 statement about the values the United States shares with Argentina. It was as if nothing had happened.

Shaping an effective new policy

is not going to be easy. The overwhelming anti-U.S. vote in the emergency session of the Organization of American States — said the cheers that greeted the victory — showed how isolated Washington is right now in the hemisphere. Emotions will remain high during the Falklands crisis. But some point war or diplomacy will ease the crisis. How, then, do we find a basis for American policy?

There were some clever comments the other day by Carlos Fuentes, the Mexican novelist and playwright and former ambassador to France, who was in Cambridge rehearsing a play with the American Repertory Theater.

Asked about the Falklands by a Boston television interviewer, Fuentes began by saying that he agreed with the general view on sovereignty. "We think the Malvinas belong to the Argentine Republic." But the question was more complicated, he said.

"You have in Argentina one of the most repulsive regimes that has ever existed in the New World in Latin America. The junta is responsible for the disappearance, the torture, the death, tens of thousands of its own citizens."

"So it is very difficult to back this junta which has now taken Argentina on an adventuresome course in order to distract attention from its pitiful failings, not only on human rights — we all know this — but also on its economy."

"It is a big grotesque," General Galtieri crying because of the men who died in the sinking of the Belgrano and not shedding tears for the thousands of young men who have died in his prison. There is something indecent about this, I would say."

Fuentes deplored a U.S. policy that he said ignored historical lessons, "that suffers from acute amnesia." He said Washington was "highly responsible" for what had happened in the Falklands.

"If Mrs. Kirkpatrick was sent down to Buenos Aires to say, 'What wonderful people you are, you are not totalitarian, we love you,' and Mr. Enders," Fuentes asked what the United States had in common with the Argentine military regime, said, "We both believe in God" — naturally the junta felt that they had the great light from the United States to go forward with this adventure."

The leftish governments of Latin America had acted no better in the Falklands crisis, Fuentes suggested. Countries such as Cuba and Nicaragua "have joined the chorus, forgetting the nature of the Argentine regime, siding with it — probably because the Soviet Union approves of it..."

Fuentes spoke of a fundamental immaturity of Latin societies. "We are communities that have not yet achieved nationhood," he said. "We have sovereignty over their own country, but alone over the Malvinas..."

©1982, The New York Times.

## Britain Won the News War, but There Were Problems

By Flora Lewis

LONDON — Even before what many regard as Britain's stunning military victory in the Falklands war, the British have won a difficult and in the long run perhaps more important battle for credibility. This applies not only to national resolution, which was intense on both sides, but to the crucial weapon for the defense of democracy: information.

There have also been casualties in the struggle to obtain and present the facts, and these problems merit reflection.

The BBC and other news media intend to press for a national inquiry on information policy once the fighting ends, as Parliament will press for an investigation of what went wrong at the start.

A lot of obvious failings developed on the information front, as on the diplomatic and intelligence fronts. The military was not prepared, technically or in basic attitudes, for the urgent modern need to keep the public well informed on actions it is asked to support. British and foreign correspondents agree that London's releases have been slow, incomplete and sometimes downright misleading.

Judgments differ on how much this was due to practical problems and how much was deliberate. The BBC's director general-designate, Alasdair Milne, points out a unique aspect of this war on a distant, limited battlefield: the ability of British correspondents to function virtually normally in the enemy's capital, sending films, broadcasts and written reports. Few were with the troops, they were pinned down, and there was censorship at both the sending and the receiving ends.

The big news, however, is the proper role of national media in wartime. It can be summarized in the dispute over whether but-

the reports should be presented about "the British and the Argentinians," or "us and them."

Since the Labor opposition taunted Prime Minister Margaret Thatcher early on in produce "deeds, not words," overwhelming support was assured for the campaign once it began. The emotion of the House of Commons during the Iranian hostage crisis. There was even an element of nostalgia and relief that the nation could unite in outrage and wounded pride regardless of all its prickly quarrels.

Like this, we have no territorial ambitions in Ireland, where the aim is to stop the Prods and the IRA killing each other.

KEN CREFFIELD, Addlestone, England.

## LETTERS TO THE EDITOR

### 'Contractionism'

Regarding "Falkland Crisis Chills Irish-British Relations" (HT, May 12): I object to your use of the word "contractionism" to describe post-imperial British foreign policy. "Contractionism" would be more accurate. We have no desire to hang on to the Falklands.

Like this, we have no territorial ambitions in Ireland, where the aim is to stop the Prods and the IRA killing each other.

KEN CREFFIELD, Addlestone, England.

### Beyond Graham

The big news out of Moscow was not that Billy Graham is politically naive; many of us have known that for quite some time. The real news is that the American participants in the conference forced a debate on the conference resolution and achieved a change in the wording.

Thus, whether Moscow enjoyed it or not, an open debate actually

took place, and religious spokespersons exercised some genuine freedom. Small as this achievement may be, it is worth noting. But of course it would force the press to take religion more seriously than it wants to.

KARL HERTZ, Director, The Ecumenical Institute, Cologny, Switzerland.

the national effort, that they were too "evenhanded." There was even a charge of treason, and Mrs. Thatcher joined the general attack.

This is a fundamental issue at a time of crisis in any country. It requires a fundamental response, as successive U.S. governments had trouble learning during the Vietnam War, with the result that Washington lost ready credence for its statements both at home and abroad. American politics and foreign policy still suffer, and will for a long time ahead, from self-inflicted wounds on the expectations of truth-in-government.

What does a democratic state that is not actually threatened in its survival have to defend that the facts about what is done in their name, that they are free to be honestly informed?

There is a double standard for democracies and dictatorships, as BBC Chairman George Hogg suggested in a firm, dignified speech, and that is the reason for defense efforts. It may seem a hand-

Attacks on the determination of responsible British media to seek objectivity were shockingly ill-considered. It is to the credit of the nation, which gave 80-percent approval to the BBC in an independent survey, as well as to those who resisted pressure to silence critics, that a greater value than the Falklands has been saved.

©1982, The New York Times.

## Herald Tribune

John Hay Whitney (1904-1982) Chairman

Katharine Graham Arthur Ochs Sulzberger Co-Chairmen

International Herald Tribune, S.A., an entity of 120,000 P. R.C.S. Number 872221126 (1971), rue de la Paix, 1000 Brussels, Belgium. Paris, France: 10771 Boulevard, Paris Cedex 16, France. New York, N.Y.: 11010 12th Avenue, New York, N.Y. 10019. Telephone: 212-512-2000. Telex: 310101. Cable: 310101. All rights reserved. Circulation: 100,000 copies per day.

General Manager: Ann Alton Loefer, 24-24 Westbury Road, Room 1801, New York, N.Y. 10019. Telephone: 212-512-7700.

Lee W. Hoeber  
Philip M. Folsie  
Walter N. Wells  
Robert K. McCabe  
Samuel Abt  
Carl Gewirtz

Roald Pinson  
René Bondy  
François Desmoussins  
Richard H. Morgan

Publisher  
Executive Editor  
Editor  
Deputy Editor  
Associate Editor

Associate Publisher  
Director of Circulation  
Director of Advertising



# For Cairo's Poor, a Rooftop, Riverbank or Graveyard Is Often Home

By William E. Farrell  
New York Times Service

CAIRO — Hassanin Farouk Ibrahim, a 26-year-old carpenter, was evicted from a rooftop apartment he had built on a Cairo building, despairing of finding other accommodations, he set fire to himself and died.

Three elderly persons inhabiting a dilapidated and condemned building in a Cairo slum died recently when the building collapsed from sheer design.

Some time ago, a man who had just moved into a jerry-built but new building on the road to the Pyramids went out to buy a newspaper. When he returned, the structure had disappeared and his wife and son were dead. The building had collapsed because the owner skimped on structural and engineering standards.

These are three of the grim realities about the desperate need for housing in Cairo and elsewhere in Egypt, a need that prompts owners to add stories to old buildings, frequently without

consultation on whether the foundations can bear the added burden.

It is also a need that has forced Egyptians, by the hundreds of thousands, to erect makeshift dwellings on rooftops and to live in sepulchers in the city's vast necropolis, the City of the Dead.

Poor people live in lean-tos along the banks of the Nile. Some make their homes on oversized rowboats; some families of construction workers live in unfinished buildings only to have to relocate when the buildings, usually of the luxury class, are completed.

## No Profit Margin

Lack of housing, a concomitant problem of Egypt's growth rate of 1 million every 10 months, is one of the major problems facing President Hosni Mubarak as he attempts to revamp and revitalize the country's economy.

There is evidence of new high-rise construction everywhere in Cairo. There are tall buildings destined to be hotels or office towers or apartments for the upper middle class and the

rich. The noise of pile drivers is a commonplace addition to the city's normal din.

But the vast majority of the new building is not destined for the hundreds of thousands of Egyptians living marginal existences.

According to data compiled by the economic section of the U.S. Embassy in Cairo, "the construction industry is the fastest-growing segment of the Egyptian economy." But the builders say there is no profit margin in erecting low-cost housing.

It is not just a problem affecting the country's poor. Many middle-class families, civil servants, teachers and the like whose marginal salaries prompt them to take second jobs, are packed into dwellings passed on to them by their parents. For these people, there is a crying need for more space and scant chance of getting it because of the skyrocketing costs of rentals and cooperatives.

Although the construction industry may be one of the more solid parts of the economy, it is estimated that only about 130,000 new units are

built each year. This figure is estimated to be a sixth of the actual need.

In recent years, the greater Cairo metropolitan area has experienced a surge in population. The embassy puts the figure at about 14 million for a city whose 1930s-era foundation was designed to handle about 2 million.

The migration from the countryside, along with the soaring birthrate, has sorely taxed this foundation, and thousands of buildings have been put up by outflanking the officials and with little concern for providing appropriate sewer and power systems.

## An Unplanned Warren

A major example is the road leading from the center of Cairo to the Pyramids. A few years ago, the area was a combination of desert and farmland. Today, it is an unplanned warren of apartment dwellings, and the road is clogged with traffic and scurrying pedestrians.

A form of rent control exists in Cairo's older apartment buildings, some of them fine exam-

ples of art deco. A family who moved in 30 years ago may well pay the same rent it did on moving day. This, say landlords, is a disincentive to maintain the buildings and accounts for the fact that while an individual apartment may be a splendid airy abode, the hallway and the front may be crumbling to pieces and filthy.

The situation is dire enough that some editorial writers have called for a permit system to limit the number of persons who can settle in the country's two major metropolitan areas, Cairo and Alexandria. But so far, no attempts have been made to do this, and people continue to flock to both places.

The rapid rate of construction, while still not fast enough to keep up with demands, has created another problem besides unplanned urban sprawl. The building boom has used up considerable amounts of Egypt's limited agricultural lands, a circumstance that further increases the nation's enormous dependence on foreign food imports.

# "Preventive dentistry can extend human life ten years."

- Dr. Charles Mayo  
Founder Mayo Clinic

State-of-the-art advances in dentistry can give you a healthy, beautiful mouth. And our patients tell us the process can actually be comfortable.

Our private dental offices, in the heart of New York City, combine the best features of a medical center for the mouth and teeth with the privacy and special attention of your family dentist's office. Our understanding professionals are experts in their specialties.

Our services range from supportive prevention programs to cosmetic and functional reconstructions, as well as implants which give you permanently attached, natural-looking teeth.

Our extended hours accommodate executives and international travelers, and we are always on call for emergencies.

We are not expensive. But as your family doctor will tell you, much of your general health depends on the health of your teeth and gums.

Best of all, you'll be really proud of your smile. Write, call or stop in for our informative booklet.

**OMNICARE**  
The Dental Concept of the Future  
745 Fifth Avenue, New York, N.Y. 10022  
(212) 355-0377  
Please send me your booklet.

Name \_\_\_\_\_  
Address \_\_\_\_\_  
City \_\_\_\_\_ State \_\_\_\_\_ Zip \_\_\_\_\_  
Telephone \_\_\_\_\_

# U.S. Warns Romania On Trade Status Over Restrictions on Jews

By Dan Morgan  
Washington Post Service

WASHINGTON — President Reagan has informed Congress that, unless the Romanian government allows a significant increase in Jewish emigration, it will be in "serious jeopardy" of losing the preferential trade status it was granted by the United States in 1975.

The warning was the strongest U.S. criticism in recent years of the internal policies of President Nicolae Ceausescu's regime and a sign that Romania is in some danger of losing its special position it earned in Washington in the 1970s because of its relatively independent foreign policy stands inside the Soviet bloc.

Meanwhile, a letter of protest to Mr. Ceausescu was being circulated for signatures in the Senate by Daniel P. Moynihan, Democrat of New York. The letter broadly attacks Romania's treatment of other ethnic and religious minorities.

Citing documents and information reaching the Helsinki Commission, Amnesty International, Radio Free Europe and other organizations, the letter denounces what it calls "ample evidence of prison camps and psychiatric facilities... in the apparent deliberate harassment of Baptists, Pentecostals, Orthodox and other religious groups."

As of Wednesday, 31 senators had signed the letter. A spokesman for Sen. Moynihan said the number could reach 50 within a few days.

## Crisis Meeting Postponed

[The International Monetary Fund's board has postponed approval of new funds for Romania, according to Western diplomats in Bucharest, Reuters reported Thursday.

[The board was to have met May 28 to approve a recommendation from the IMF's technical committee to release the second-

year portion of a \$1.5-billion, three-year standby credit to Romania, the diplomats said. They said the board postponed the meeting for two weeks, probably to seek more information on the state of Romania's economy.

Mr. Reagan's warning came in a routine transmission to Congress recommending that "most favored nation" status be extended for another year to Romania, Hungary and China. This means that tariffs on goods from these countries would be no higher than on goods from countries considered friendly.

Under an amendment to the 1974 Trade Reform Act, Congress can vote such concessions for Communist countries only after a determination by the president that they have open emigration policies.

The president advised Congress that Hungary's emigration policies continued to reflect a "positive approach," and China was continuing a commitment to open emigration. However, Mr. Reagan said that Jewish emigration from Romania to Israel had dropped from a high of 4,000 persons a year to 972 in 1981, with a backlog of 872 cases. There are an estimated 60,000 Jews in Romania.

## Communism Explains Purge

BUCHAREST (AP) — Mr. Ceausescu cited economic mismanagement and embezzlement as reasons for recent dismissals of ranking officials, the party newspaper Scinteia reported Thursday.

Premier Ilie Verdeț and Colonel Burlica, a deputy premier and minister of foreign trade, were among those who were removed from their positions last month.

"The measures were not simply routine measures," Mr. Ceausescu was quoted as saying in regard to the removal of the officials. "Money was stolen and embezzled."



Foreign Minister Kamal Hassan Ali of Egypt, right, arrived in Tel Aviv for talks with Yitzhak Shamir, his Israeli counterpart.

# Mubarak Will Send Message To Reagan on Peace Process

United Press International

CAIRO — Foreign Minister Kamal Hassan Ali said Thursday that he will visit Washington from June 13 to 16 and will deliver to President Reagan a message from President Hosni Mubarak.

"The message deals with efforts to give a push to the Middle East peace process," Mr. Ali said in reference to the stalled Egyptian-Israeli-U.S. negotiations on Palestinian autonomy.

Mr. Ali said he will have talks with Secretary of State Alexander M. Haig Jr. The visit appears to be part of an Egyptian initiative to revive the three-year-old negotiations aimed at establishing a self-governing authority for the 1.3 million Palestinians living in the Israeli-occupied West Bank and Gaza.

Mr. Ali made a one-day visit to Israel Wednesday and delivered a

# Tel Aviv to Hold Genocide Meeting Despite Reported Turkish Threats

From Agency Dispatches

TEL AVIV — An international conference on genocide will take place in Israel as planned, despite threatened reprisals by Turkey, the organizer of the conference said Thursday.

Israel Charney, who is organizing the Tel Aviv University gathering, said he had been under pressure from the Israeli Foreign Ministry to cancel the conference. "There was serious pressure to cancel the conference because of Turkish insistence that the Armenian genocide of 70 years ago not be discussed," he said.

Mr. Charney referred to a statement by the conference president, Elie Wiesel, an author and a professor at the City College of New York, that Turkey had warned of reprisals against the 18,000 Jews living in Turkey and a severing of diplomatic relations with Israel if papers by Armenian scholars were included in the conference.

An Israeli Foreign Ministry spokesman denied that Turkey had made any threat. Officials there, who declined to be named, confirmed that they had sought to cancel the conference "out of concern for the vital humanitarian interests of Jews."

They said they were not referring to Turkey's 18,000 Jews, but would not elaborate.

Foreign Ministry sources said Mr. Mubarak's message to Mr. Reagan also will emphasize the need for speedy action to end the Iran-Iraq war.

said. After consulting with Armenian leaders here and abroad, the organizers proposed deleting references to the Armenian question from the conference listings. The Foreign Ministry refused to accept the compromise, so it was proposed that the gathering be postponed and convened abroad if the Foreign Ministry would pay the costs, Mr. Charney said.

No answer was received from the ministry and it is now too late to cancel the meeting, he said.

Only six of the 150 scheduled lectures deal with the Armenians, he said. The rest are on the Nazi holocaust and attempts to destroy the Gypsies, the Cambodians, the Tibetans and various other peoples, he said. The purpose of the conference is to explore the factors that have prompted genocide throughout history. About 400 people, 200 from abroad, are to attend the gathering, which is to begin June 20 in Tel Aviv.

Turkey has consistently denied charges by Armenian groups that it systematically exterminated 1.5 million Armenians in the years up to and including 1915.

The alleged genocide is routinely cited by Armenian nationalists claiming responsibility for assassinations of Turkish diplomats in recent years.

## 176 Die in Sumatra Floods

United Press International

JAKARTA — Flash floods swept through southern Sumatra Thursday, killing 176 persons and leaving 2,500 homeless, officials reported.

# U.S. Sends Senior Envoys to Speed Settlements on Namibia, Angola

By Don Oberdorfer  
Washington Post Service

WASHINGTON — The Reagan administration has quickened its diplomatic efforts in southern Africa by sending senior emissaries to meet the major figures in the drive for Namibian independence.

The State Department said Wednesday that a meeting in Bonn between Chester Crocker, assistant secretary of state for African affairs, and Sam Nujoma, leader of the South-West Africa People's Organization, and an unannounced tour of southern African nations, particularly Angola, by former Army Gen. Vernon A. Walters, a special emissary, and Frank G. Wisner 2d, deputy assistant secretary of state, were evidence of a move "on an urgent basis" toward settlement of the Namibian issue.

Namibian independence from South Africa has been an important issue for African states, and it is closely related to the question of Cuban troops in Angola, an important issue for Washington.

U.S. sources said the flurry of activity, to be continued in another series of senior diplomatic visits to Africa next week, reflects the opinion that South Africa and black African "front-line" states are ready to move toward settling the dispute over the future of South-West Africa (Namibia).

## Presence in Angola

There were also signs of growing optimism that Angola, which has been trying to improve its relations with Western countries since late last year, will agree to send many or most of the Cuban troops home in the event of a regional arrangement involving Namibia and other threats to its security.

There was no indication that Gen. Walters could complete a deal with the Angolans. His presence in the Angolan capital of Luanda, however, and visits to Presi-

dents Julius K. Nyerere of Tanzania and Kenneth Kaunda of Zambia, both respected African leaders, is likely to generate a stir in Africa.

His mission, like Mr. Crocker's in Bonn with Mr. Nujoma, is intended to dispel suspicions and exchange ideas on early movement toward a Namibian settlement, according to State Department officials.

The settlement was set back earlier this year when SWAPO rejected a plan for voting in post-independence Namibian elections. Mr. Nujoma's meetings in Bonn with Mr. Crocker and the West German foreign minister, Hans-Dietrich Genscher, reportedly prepared the ground for solving or temporarily bypassing the voting issue and moving on to such issues as military authority during the transition to independence.

Mr. Nujoma reportedly said at a news conference in Bonn that he was encouraged by his meeting with Mr. Crocker and that the

United States and the four other nations of the Western negotiating group on Namibia — Canada, Britain, France and West Germany — were changing procedures to speed a settlement.

Diplomatic sources added that Mr. Nujoma had agreed to an "understanding" that his country would remain nonaligned if he gained power after independence. A State Department official familiar with the Bonn talks called them "productive" and said he hoped that they would lead to positive results.

The South African end of the Namibian diplomacy was facilitated by the arrival here last week of Brand Fourie, the top career official of the South African Foreign Ministry, as new ambassador to the United States. Mr. Fourie has yet to present his credentials, but he is already deep in talks with U.S. officials.

Gen. Walters began his African tour in Kenya. He will visit Malawi in addition to his other stops, U.S. officials said.

# Labor Gains, Van Agt's Party Slips In Dutch Municipal Election Results

The Associated Press

AMSTERDAM — Results of Dutch municipal elections showed Thursday that the Labor Party is recovering from steady declines over the last year. The party took 26.8 percent of the vote nationwide, a gain of eight percentage points from provincial elections in March.

Premier Andries van Agt's Christian Democrats polled 26.7 percent in the vote Wednesday, a decline of four points from March. Their partners in the minority government, the center-left Democrats '66, dropped dramatically to 5.3 percent of the vote, losing one-third of their electoral support.

# Death Notice

CAREN - on June 1, 1982. Peacefully at St. Peter's Hospital. JIM Samsa CAREN, dearly loved wife of Michael and mother of Michelle, Paul, Ross and Jade. Memorial service at St. Mary's Church, Oakland Avenue, Westridge, Scranton, England, on Friday, June 4th, at 11:30 a.m. Cut flowers to St. Mary's church, or donations to "Friends of St. Peter's Hospital," Chertsey, Surrey, England.

# Sheraton Hotels Worldwide

Call your local Sheraton Hotel or your travel agent.

# Sheraton wins on style in Europe

The Sheraton style is understanding the needs of the businessman. That's why at Sheraton locations in Germany and Switzerland you can be assured of a high standard of service and extensive business facilities to meet your every need. So come to Sheraton and we'll show you how Sheraton wins on style.



**Essen Sheraton** — Situated in the city gardens of Essen, Germany, you can enjoy casual dining in the restaurant, Am Park. Unwind at the health spa or indoor pool, or get a taste of the nightlife at Sheraton's exciting disco.



**Sheraton Munich** — For an enjoyable guest experience, Sheraton Munich has it all. Offering complete health spa, international dining, shopping mall and disco. Convenient to airport with a large convention center.



**Frankfurt Sheraton** — Connected to the Frankfurt Air terminal, the traveller can go from plane to hotel in a few short minutes. The hotel has soundproof rooms, an indoor pool, sauna, international cuisine at Maxwell's, even its own disco.



**Atlantis Sheraton Zurich** — Located at the edge of a forested estate with views of Zurich, this hotel provides free transportation to and from the airport. Also, an indoor pool, health club, disco, and superb restaurants.

# Sheraton Hotels Worldwide

**RAMADA Genera**  
The hotel for executives  
City Center • tel. (022) 31.02.41 • telex 28.91.09  
220 very spacious rooms



## U.S. Researcher Freed After Admitting Crime, Chinese Officials Say

From Agency Dispatches

PEKING — The Chinese authorities released an American research student Thursday, saying she admitted her crimes during nearly a week of detention under suspicion of stealing state secrets. She now faces deportation within 48 hours.

Lisa Wichser, 28, a graduate student in agricultural economics at the University of Denver, was released Thursday afternoon and taken by a U.S. Embassy officer to an apartment to rest. She was expected to return to her own apartment later.

A Foreign Ministry statement said Miss Wichser "has confessed to committing crimes and asked for lenient treatment." Premier Zhao Ziyang said he was sure the woman was guilty.

A U.S. spokesman said the embassy had protested the Chinese handling of some aspects of the case. Informal sources said the embassy was not notified of Miss Wichser's arrest until Saturday and that no consular access was allowed until Monday. This was said to be regarded as a violation of a recently signed convention.

### Protest Rejected

The Chinese press agency said the Foreign Ministry had strictly observed the terms of the convention, and it called the embassy's interpretation of the text one-sided. "The Chinese Foreign Ministry categorically rejected the protest and expressed regret at the U.S. side's distortion of facts," it said.

Diplomatic sources said it was possible that Miss Wichser had obtained some state documents during research for her doctorate. In

China, virtually any fact that has not been officially published can be regarded as classified information and hence not to be divulged to foreigners.

With her confession and plea in hand, security officials decided to release and deport her, said the statement. It did not specify any crimes.

Chinese officials told the U.S. Embassy before her release that Miss Wichser would be freed from the Peking Public Security Bureau but that she would "remain under Chinese jurisdiction."

Embassy representatives attempted to meet security authorities to clarify the pre-release statements but a scheduled meeting was canceled.

Miss Wichser was seized last Friday morning at her hotel, the first detention of an American since China's Cultural Revolution. She has spent two years in China researching agriculture and is engaged to a Chinese citizen. She was seized by security agents when she returned to the Friendship Hotel on the outskirts of Peking.

Mr. Zhao, who is on a six-day visit to Japan, said in a Tokyo Thursday: "I am not familiar with the background because this incident happened after I left the country. But I am sure she must have committed a crime or the Chinese government would not have arrested her."

Miss Wichser's release followed talks between a visiting U.S. senator, Howard H. Baker Jr., Republican of Tennessee, and Chinese officials. The Senate majority leader told reporters he had expressed his concern about the affair to Deputy Foreign Minister Zhang Wenjin.



HIGH-SPEED LINE — Premier Zhao Ziyang of China, waiting at Tokyo station on a "Bullet Train" to Osaka Thursday. Mr. Zhao, on a six-day official visit to Japan, warned the United States that continued sale of arms to Taiwan could endanger U.S.-Chinese relations.

## Hanoi, Poor but Modish, Is City of Wheelers and Dealers

By Colin Campbell

NEW YORK TIMES SERVICE

HANOI — An old ad asked the population of this native city responded: "One million people and two million bicycles."

In fact, about 2.5 million people live in and around Hanoi. But there is an undeniable sense of bicycles everywhere, dancing quietly along the nearly carless boulevards and market streets of this former French colonial city.

For the rare American visitor to hop on a bicycle and ride around this Communist capital is a revelation of a life that shows signs of becoming poorer and more modish at the same time.

Starting out near the Temple of Literature with a Vietnamese-speaking companion, a cyclist made a wide circle past Lenin Park, Hoan Kiem Lake, the busy Nguyen Hue commercial street and the old central market district. The rider learned that four small meals could be had for three dong, the equivalent of 35 cents at the official rate of exchange or 4½ cents at the thriving and apparently condoned black market rate for American dollars. Although officially non-negotiable, dollars are demanded privately all over town.

### Employee's Salary

There are too few dong around in any case, and fewer dollars. The salary of a low-level, educated government employee is a bundled dong a month, plus twice that much in food. It takes a day's pay to buy a bowl of soup.

From a bicycle one can see a fair part of the capital of one of the poorest countries in the world. It is remarkable how many small, Western-style consumer items some people have acquired.

These goods began appearing about a year ago, according to foreign residents. Foreigners and Vietnamese say they come from an underground economy that supplies, in minute quantities, a wide assortment of products, such as bricks and light bulbs, food and fabrics.

Blue jeans have materialized, and also a few T-shirts emblazoned with the face of Farah Fawcett and advertisements for American vacation spots and English cigarettes.

One brand of cigarettes, 555, serves as a fourth form of currency, along with the dong, a government scrip known as the dollar A and the illegal U.S. dollar. A pack of cigarettes is worth a dollar, about a week's wages.

The price of a new, high-status Peugeot bicycle has approached \$2,000 in recent weeks. Such luxuries have popped up despite the government's near bankruptcy, apartments that commonly pack six persons into a room and an economy that even the Communist Party hierarchy has called poorly managed.

Clusters of youthful, fashion-conscious consumers, boys with long hair, girls in well-tailored pants and flowered dresses, lounge around with Peugeots if they are lucky.

The modish fashions make a striking impression in such a poor city — poorer than a couple of years ago and even poorer than during the Vietnam War, according to foreign residents. In the past, the poverty conspired with strict Marxist-Leninist dogma to produce a widespread uniformity of black trousers, white shirts and green pith helmets.

At Lenin Park, a group of 12-year-olds hammed it up for their class photograph. Young lovers walked under flowering trees. The crush of people in the city's indoor space is said to make the park very busy at night. The lake within the park's main path offered sculls and a sailboat for rent.

There is not much new in the park, said a relatively old hand, except for the modishness. Only a visiting American seemed to find it startling to hear old Doris Day songs crackling from a loudspeaker in a children's corner of the park.

Virtually no one displayed anything but delighted surprise to learn that someone who looked vaguely Russian (there are an estimated 3,800 Soviet technicians in

## Of Pigs, Beer and Democ

### Tribal Voters Wooed in Papua New Guinea's 2d

PORT MORESBY, Papua New Guinea — After a colorful and unpredictable campaign, voters in Papua New Guinea go to the polls beginning Saturday for the nation's second general election in the seven years since independence.

The campaign has been dominated by personalities and by unashamed attempts to woo voters, many of them tribal warriors, by dispensing gifts, including pigs and beer.

At electoral rallies, candidates have displayed long poles with bank notes stuck to them to demonstrate their wealth and importance.

With 1,100 candidates contesting the 109 seats in the single-chamber National Parliament, results are difficult to predict.

An absolute majority for any single party is considered extremely unlikely by observers in the capital, Port Moresby. The new government is likely to be decided by complex and prolonged horse-trading after votes are counted.

The voting itself takes place over three weeks, as polling teams fan out from the Misty Star Mountains in the west to the palm-fringed Nukumanu Islands, 1,250 miles (2,000 kilometers) to the east. Papua New Guinea occupies the eastern part of the island of New Guinea, Indonesia's Irian Jaya province occupies the west.

The electorate takes in a thousand tribes, including highland warriors who still fight battles with Stone Age weapons. More than 700 languages are spoken in the country, which has a population of more than three million.

Vote counting is scheduled to last from June 26 to 30. The composition of the new government might not be known until Parliament reconvenes, probably Aug. 2.

The campaign has been dominated by personalities and by unashamed attempts to woo voters, many of them tribal warriors, by dispensing gifts, including pigs and beer.

ated by the de-ter, Iambakoy of National Party Somare, who is as the "father of Mr. Somare, Pangu Pati, was the time of in Australia and w election in 1977.

He was minister parliamentary. dence in 1980 by suave business coalition govern his People's Pr observers in Por Somare is pre runner, followe deputy prime m

Some voters: Sir Julius was a lar vote. In ad has run a skill nized campaign Somare's popul

Some voters: Sir Julius was a lar vote. In ad has run a skill nized campaign Somare's popul

Some voters: Sir Julius was a lar vote. In ad has run a skill nized campaign Somare's popul

**Champagne Club**

Every night is a festival and the elegance a pleasure.

The cuisine, the orchestra, the show are unforgettable. The night is yours, you can dance the night away in the heart of Paris.

Paris open every night 8 p.m. to 1 a.m. Dinner from 230 francs. Evening dress, Men: tuxedo or dinner jacket. 21 Rue Foyot 75002 Paris. Tel. 01 47 33 11 11. In the heart of the Moulin Rouge District.

### M'Bow Vows to Protect Free Press

COLUMBIA, S.C. — The director-general of Unesco has pledged that his organization will protect and promote freedom of information and the press in international reporting.

But the official, Amadou-Mahtar M'Bow of Senegal, added that press freedom "is inseparable from responsibility" and said industrialized nations should help developing countries build their own information systems. He was addressing a conference here on U.S. participation in the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization.

His remarks were aimed at the controversy over Unesco's so-called new world information order, a concept supported by developing nations as a means to end the industrial countries' domination of the flow of international news. Many of the poorer countries complain that they are misrepresented or inadequately covered by Western news organizations.

The U.S. government and American news organizations have resisted calls for restrictions on press freedom abroad, and some critics have raised questions about continued U.S. participation in Unesco. The United States provides 25 percent of the budget.

But Mr. M'Bow said Unesco was dedicated to the elimination of obstacles "that hinder the free flow" of ideas and information. He also expressed the hope to the American audience for "a fresh start in our relations."

He said new technologies were creating "a veritable communications revolution" and added that U.S. pioneering in the field naturally made it a focus of developing countries' concern.

Dana Bullen, executive director of the World Press Freedom Committee, responded positively to Mr. M'Bow's speech, saying it "marked a highly significant, and hopefully lasting, improvement in Unesco's approach."

### African News Meeting

LUSAKA, Zambia (AP) — The newly formed Pan-African News Agency opened a regional meeting here Wednesday with a vow by Director-General Ousmane Cheikh Diallo that the agency would provide an alternative to Western news organizations.

Among the closed are the Zambia and sion yet to be Most of the close are to t. Danso did not Wednesday.

**Rothmans**

SPECIAL MILD

**Rothmans KING SIZE**

SPECIAL MILD

ROTHMANS OF PAUL MALL LONDON EST 1890

Mildness and flavour — perfectly balanced.

## Our Gambit Is A Two-for-One Offer.

If you purchased this Trib at a newsstand, you're already enjoying a rare bargain—the whole world in just a few tightly written, fact-packed pages. You're reading a product created by scores of journalists working day and night from dozens of distant deadlines to bring you a compact compilation which can be purchased for the price of a cup of coffee.

But why not double the bargain? Enjoy twice as many newspapers with double the headlines, business trends, candid commentary, high fashion and comic strip bloopers, exciting sports and chess problems, too?

By subscribing to the International Herald Tribune for six months or a year, you receive each copy at almost half the newsstand price. Up to 46% off, to be precise, depending on where you live. Twice as many Tribs for your money.

Subscribe now and we'll speed bargain-price Tribs to your home or office from our various simultaneous distribution points in Paris, London, Zurich and Hong Kong.

Join the global who's who of thought-leader readers who turn to each morning's Trib for the latest in objectively reported world news, briskly written opinion, the day's closing business tab, sell reports from the time place, at-the-stadium reported matches, what's the world of culture—and all at perspective.

Double the value of its price.

Subscribe now so you issue.

Just fill out the coupon for maximum savings, in a full year. This cut-price coupon offer is for new subscribers only.

### Your Move

To: Subscription Manager, International Herald Tribune, 181 Ave. Charles-de-Gaulle, 92521 Neuilly Cedex, France. Telephone: 747.12.65. Telex: 612832.

☐ Yes, I would like to accept your bargain send me the International Herald Tribune period and at the reduced price circled.

My name \_\_\_\_\_

Address \_\_\_\_\_

City \_\_\_\_\_

Job/Profession \_\_\_\_\_

Company activity \_\_\_\_\_

INTERNATIONAL

**Herald Tribune**

COUNTRY	1 year	6 months	3 months
Austria	3,050	1,525	760
Belgium	3,050	1,525	760
Denmark	1,280	640	320
Finland	990	495	247
France	500	250	125
Germany	360	180	90
Great Britain	62	31	15
Greece	8,000	4,000	2,000
Ireland	90	45	22
Italy	165,000	82,500	41,250
Japan	4,000	2,000	1,000
Netherlands	406	203	101
Norway	1,120	560	280
Portugal	8,660	4,330	2,165
Spain	14,200	7,100	3,550
Sweden	990	495	247
Switzerland	320	160	80
Rest of Europe, North Africa and former French Africa	550	275	137
French Polynesia, Middle East	364	182	91
Rest of Africa, Canada, Latin America, Gulf States and Asia	352	176	88

IMPORTANT: Payment must be enclosed with this form to indicate your subscription. Please make checks payable to the International Herald Tribune. Do not send cash. Pro-forma invoices are available upon request.







532,700	17	+ 1/2
522,000	14	+ 3/4
505,300	22 1/2	+ 1 1/2
473,600	72 1/2	- 8 1/2
450,700	61 1/2	- 1 1/2
447,000	17 1/2	+ 3 1/2
446,900	44 1/2	+ 3 1/2
437,300	20 1/2	- 1 1/2
437,000	52	+ 1 1/2
425,700	28 1/2	+ 1 1/2

Tables include the nationwide prices up to the closing on Wall Street.

[illegible]

هڪڙا من! لاڙيل

For months, our researchers have commented upon the inevitability of a horrendous fuel market, predicting, during the lows, that the 1980 Jones Industrial Average will touch 1,000 before hitting 750! Our theory is that it is time to buy, not to sell. The noted energy expert, our theorist, has a hunch that the majority of petrodollar pessimists reject.

On May 14, China announced that it will build its first, modern superhighway, with both Beijing, Linking Canton with Hong-Kong and Macao. It ignites our optimism to configure an economic, political and social revolution. The new road, that will take millions of Chinese will travel further, in one day, than their ancestors travelled in a century. Our readers have praised by our philosophy, our faith in the "revolution of rising expectations".

The majority of equities we have recommended since the summer of 1979 have been in COMMUNICATIONS, including MCI COMMUNICATIONS CORPORATION have doubled, despite a major market. To be blinded by "the status quo" to turn our backs to rare investment opportunities is to relive Plato's allegory of the Cave. Since the events projection of global and domestic economic conditions of "what never happens" in China, China will enable their Western brethren in Canton, Ohio, working as a toll booth to telephone their bankers.

The quotations of Chairman Mao are amplified by Chairman Deng.

Our current letter assesses the impact of the PACIFIC BASIN investors upon the market, highlighting a low-priced energy stock, just emerging as a dynamo, and the Wall Street's declining in capital gain, the new NATOMAS, which escalated from \$4.00 to \$45.

For your complimentary copy of our newsletter, please write to:

F.P.S. FINANCIAL PLANNING SERVICES  
Kohaverton 1132, 2nd Floor  
1012 P. O. Box 99873, The National  
Tel. (202) 25 0477 ext 2973, Telex 183247

[illegible]

(Continued on Page 10)



## BUSINESS / FINANCE

FRIDAY, JUNE 4, 1982

Page 9

## BUSINESS BRIEFS

## NEC to Boost Output of 64K Chips

TOKYO — Nippon Electric Co. said Thursday that it plans to boost its production of 64K random access memory chips to 2.5 million a month by next March 31 from the present 1.1 million.

Last week, Hitachi announced a plan to more than double its production of the chips to 2.2 million a month by year-end. Both companies cited increased export demand, especially from the United States and Europe, for the devices, which can store 64,000 bits of information and are used in sophisticated computers.

NEC said that 60 to 70 percent of its output is being exported but that it tries to avoid lower-priced export orders to forestall charges of dumping, or selling at unfairly low prices.

**Alfa's Loss Put at \$120 Million**

MEXICO CITY — Alfa lost about \$120 million last year, compared with a 1980 profit of \$160 million, according to a company source. The source said Wednesday that the loss at Mexico's largest private company was caused mainly by a rise in import costs and the servicing of Alfa's large debt.

The Monterrey-based company — whose interests include tourism, food, steel, petrochemicals and construction — has been seeking a restructuring of its \$2.3 billion of foreign debt. In April, Alfa said it could no longer meet principal payments on that debt.

**NLT's Offer for Insurer Draws 33%**

NASHVILLE, Tenn. — NLT, seeking to acquire 50.2 percent of American General, has received tenders for about 7.9 million common shares, or 33 percent of the common outstanding.

NLT said Wednesday that it also has been tendered about 425,000 of American General's 1.3 million convertible preferred shares. NLT is seeking 11.2 million common shares for \$50 apiece and all of the junior preferred at \$40 a share. NLT already owns 2.2 percent of American General.

The Houston-based company last week said it opposed the NLT bid, which could lead to a merger valued at \$1.3 billion if regulatory approvals are received. In April, American General offered to acquire NLT for \$1 billion in stock. Both companies are primarily engaged in the insurance business.

## Lurgi Sees Year or Two of Weakness

FRANKFURT — Metallgesellschaft's Lurgi unit expects the market for industrial plants to remain weak for the next year or two, the group chairman, Dietrich Natus, said at a press conference Thursday.

New orders for the year ending Sept. 30 will be good mainly because of a single large project that has been under negotiation for some time. Mr. Natus said Lurgi's order book stands at about four billion Deutsche marks (\$1.7 billion), up from 3.1 billion DM last Sept. 30. The outlook for fiscal 1983 is much worse, he said.

## Hochtief Reports Talks on Stake

ESSEN, West Germany — Intensive discussions are being held over Hochtief's 20-percent holding in Philipp Holzmann of Frankfurt, a Hochtief management board member, Hermann Cobet, said Thursday. But, he said, Hochtief is not considering an increase in its stake in the construction company.

He declined to say what parties are taking part in the discussions but added that the stake, which Hochtief bought from Westdeutsche Landesbank last November, is not seen principally by Hochtief as a long-term investment.

Mr. Cobet also said that Hochtief will have trouble this year matching the results of 1981, when group profit surged 49 percent to 184.5 million Deutsche marks (\$77.5 million). He said that construction fell about 10 percent from a year earlier in the first four months of 1982.

Hochtief also said it plans to propose at next month's annual meeting a one-for-four bonus issue that would increase its nominal capital to 150 million DM from 120 million.

## Cities Service to Review Mesa's Bid

TULSA, Okla. — Cities Service said Thursday that its board will meet next Tuesday or Wednesday to review Mesa Petroleum's offer to acquire a majority interest in the Tulsa-based oil company for \$50 a share, or a total of about \$1.7 billion.

On Wednesday, Cities Service filed suit in U.S. court in Delaware against Mesa in an effort to block the Amarillo, Texas-based concern's takeover plans. The suit charges Mesa with violating U.S. antitrust and securities law. Cities Service also has offered to buy 51 percent of Mesa for \$635 million, or \$17 a share, in another attempt to frustrate Mesa's plan.

Cities, the 19th largest U.S. oil company, charged in the suit that Mesa has engaged in tactics "calculated to cause Mesa's shareholders not to tender into the Cities Service offer by misleading them into believing, among other things, that there is a realistic potential for Mesa to acquire Cities Service."

## Egypt, Allis-Chalmers Sign Deal

CAIRO — Egypt signed a \$100-million contract with Allis-Chalmers, the U.S. equipment maker, on Thursday for the replacement of blades in the 12 turbines of the Aswan dam power station.

Egyptian officials said the project will be financed by U.S. economic aid to Egypt, currently running at more than \$1 billion a year.

The blades used by the turbines, which generate over half of Egypt's electricity, have developed cracks and can no longer be maintained. The project, scheduled for completion in 1990, would increase Aswan's generating capacity by three percent, the officials said.

Compiled From Agency Dispatches

## U.S. Retailers Report Healthy Gains for May

NEW YORK — Leading U.S. retail chains announced healthy sales increases Thursday that exceeded some forecasts, but Wall Street analysts cautioned it is premature to suggest the consumer is leading the economy out of recession.

Most analysts said the increases — for some stores the first substantial gains in months — were the largely result of deferred buying from April, when sales were depressed by poor weather.

**Woolworth's Gain**

The most notable sales improvements in May sales from a year earlier were posted by Sears, Roebuck & Co., F.W. Woolworth, J.C. Penney, and Montgomery Ward & Co. Before May, Penney and Ward had sales declines for each of the previous four months.

Woolworth's 7.5-percent May sales increase to \$582.8 million was the retailer's best since April, 1981, and a 7.2-percent advance to \$1.55 billion was the highest for Sears since last September's 9.3-percent sales gain.

Penney said sales were up 3.9 percent in May after a 6-percent drop in sales the month before, and Ward sales rose 5.3 percent after declines near 10 percent in each month since January.

Daniel Barry of Kidder, Peabody & Co. said, "There is no question sales in May were better than what retailers were budgeting," and could mean the beginning of the long-awaited upturn in the consumer sector of the economy. But, "one month does not tell enough," he added.

Jeffrey Edelman, an analyst with Dean Witter Reynolds, said the May sales show the consumer is willing to spend money.

However, there still is evidence of recession, he added. "The sales gains, minus new store openings and inflation, were up only modestly, indicating recession remains a factor."

Mr. Edelman said he expects to see gradual improvement in the months ahead, but "retailers in the second quarter might be hard pressed to match last year's numbers."

Mr. Barry said he believes earnings of most retailers will be down in the second quarter of this year. "They will be comparing with an exceptionally good second quarter a year ago," he said.

The analysts said a solid recovery in the sluggish merchandising industry probably would not begin until sometime after July's federal income tax cut and Social Security increase — perhaps as late as mid-August.

"Retailing is going to be 'Dullsville' for the next few months," said Jeffrey Feiner of Merrill Lynch, Pierce, Fenner & Smith Inc. "The consumer doesn't have a need to come back to the stores until the back-to-school season."

## Recession's Impact Widens

Sales of most expensive items generally were lower in May, however, apparently reflecting the spread of the recession into upper-income brackets.

Monroe Greenstein, an analyst for Bear, Stearns, said, "The effects of the recession so far this year has been much more pervasive. Last year it was confined to lower- and middle-income consumers."

## Farm-Gear Firms Still Mired in Sales Slump

## At Massey, Bad News Continues

NEW YORK Times Service

TORONTO — Like its major competitors in the depressed global market for farm equipment, Massey-Ferguson of Toronto has reeled from one crisis to another in recent years.

Massey, which reports results in U.S. dollars, has rolled up losses of \$34.4 million since 1978. In a bid to stay solvent, it has slashed its worldwide workforce by nearly half, ruthlessly pared away nonperforming assets and gone hand in hand to its lenders and various governments for serious financing.

For all its efforts, according to analysts here, Massey — the world's largest tractor producer and a large-scale manufacturer of combine harvesters and diesel engines — remains in precarious condition.

"I have certain reservations" about Massey's ability to survive, said David Schulman, an analyst with the Montreal investment firm of Geoffroy Leclerc. But if there is any bright spot in the company's outlook, he continued, it lies in the stringent measures that it has thus far taken to stem its losses.

"As the weakest of the lot, Massey suffered first," Mr. Schulman said. "But it has done all the things necessary to insure its survival. The problem is that the market has not cooperated by delivering the ultimate necessity for survival — higher sales."

The international sales slump has also battered International Harvester, Massey's major competitor in the farm-equipment market.

For Massey shareholders, the latest in a long series of negative developments was the announcement last week that the company was suspending dividends on its guaranteed preferred shares after reporting serious losses for the second quarter and six months ended April 30.

The shares are guaranteed by the governments of Canada, Britain and the province of Ontario as part of a 715-million-Canadian-dollar (\$573-million) refinancing last summer. Under the

(Continued on Page 11, Col. 1)

## AT A GLANCE

## Massey-Ferguson

All dollar amounts in thousands (U.S.), except per share data

Net Sales	\$557,936	\$720,565
Net income	(25,707)	(8,007)
Earnings per share		
Year ended		
Oct. 31	1981	1980
Net Sales	\$2,648,524	\$3,132,096
Net income	(194,710)	(225,110)
Earnings per share		
Main Lines of Business		
Contribution to 1981 revenues		
Farm and industrial	..	.. 80%
Diesel engines	..	.. 20%
Total assets, Oct. 31, 1981	...	\$2,503,400
Current assets	...	1,836,200
Current liabilities	...	\$432,600
Sales for June 1982	...	...
N.Y.C. consolidated close		
Stock price, 52-week range	...	4 1/2-11
Employees, Oct. 31, 1981	...	39,789
Headquarters	...	Toronto, Ontario
(Loss)		







## BUSINESS PEOPLE



Said O. Bafarat

Said O. Bafarat has been appointed a vice president of Saudi American Bank. Mr. Bafarat heads the private banking division of Saudi American Bank in Jeddah.



J. Marcus Murphy

ITT Europe has elected J. Marcus Murphy as a vice president. Mr. Murphy is general counsel of ITT Europe.

Morgan Guaranty Trust has appointed James I. Berzner, a vice president, as head of a new energy and minerals department with responsibility for Europe, Africa and the Middle East. Mr. Berzner will succeed Peter L. Wolke in the energy area and will be based in London.

Patrick Wye, previously the chief executive officer of the Pacific Bank Berhad in Malaysia, has been appointed managing director of Arab Asian International Ltd., the Hong Kong registered subsidiary of Arab Asian Bank. Mr. Wye succeeds Michael Baldwin who is

returning to the bank's group headquarters in Bahrain as senior vice president for financial institutions. The bank also announced the election of Omar Bajamal to vice chairman of Arab Asian Bank. Mr. Bajamal is the chief manager, international division, National Commercial Bank of Saudi Arabia.

Due to an expansion into the broker and international markets, Credit & Commerce Insurance Co. (UK) has appointed four new executives: Nik Hastings, marketing manager offshore division; Sydney Kilmer, marketing manager broker division; Ahmad Rashid, marketing manager direct sales; and Paul Smith, manager of marketing services.

Banque Scandinave en Suisse has named Chas. G. von Dardel as deputy chief executive. Mr. von Dardel was previously senior vice president of international business of Skandinaviska Enskilda Banken, Stockholm.

## Economists Predict U.S. Upturn Will Lead to Wider Trade Deficit

By Linda Mattson

**NEW YORK** — The U.S. trade deficit is likely to widen this year from 1981's deficit of \$39.7 billion, largely due to an expected economic upturn in the second half, according to a survey of economists.

The economists made their forecasts despite particularly favorable figures for April.

Last week, the Commerce Department reported that the merchandise trade deficit was \$322 million in April, the lowest since December, 1975, and much smaller than had been expected. This compared with a \$2.64-billion deficit in March.

In releasing the April figures, a Commerce Department spokesman said, "It's more and more likely the full-year deficit will not be above" last year's level.

## Wide Swings

However, private economists disagree, predicting a worsening in the deficit to at least \$40 billion to \$45 billion.

They cautioned against reading too much into the April figures. "I wouldn't call this a trend," said Anne Mills of Irving Trust.

She and other economists noted that the U.S. trade figures show wide variability from month to month, and a trend has been difficult to discern.

Ms. Mills noted that in 1981, for example, the average difference in the monthly figures was \$1.8 billion, and the pattern of wide swings has persisted this year.

Bernard Walther of Bankers Trust said, "I tend to view [April's figures] as an aberration." Part of the variability might be statistical, in that some imports at the end of a month may be included in the following month's figures, he said.

For the first four months of the year, the deficit totaled \$9.29 billion, down from \$12.09 billion last year, but the economists noted that the improvement largely reflected the impact of the recession, which in April reduced imports 14.5 percent April to their lowest level since July, 1979.

Norman Klath of Morgan Guaranty Trust said the April figures "are more consistent with the weakness in the economy." The recent trade figures are "indicative of recession and inventory liquidation," he said.

In addition to the impact of the recession, a 14.2-percent fall in oil imports in April stemmed from a liquidation of domestic inventories as a result of the oil glut, the economists said.

However, they do not expect

that pattern to continue in the second half of the year, as the economy begins to recover. Mr. Mills said the oil inventory drawdown earlier this year "has probably reached a maximum," and oil imports will increase.

The economists also noted that oil prices are likely to rise again later in the year, as the recent oil glut appears to be ending.

They noted that the anticipated upturn in the economy would also increase imports of manufactured goods, which fell 16.7 percent in April alone.

At the same time, Dimitri Balasos of Manufacturers Hanover Trust said, exports will remain sluggish, reflecting stagnation not only in the industrialized countries, but also in the OPEC and non-oil producing developing countries.

## COMPANY REPORTS

Revenue and profit, in millions, are in local currencies unless otherwise indicated.

## Britain

	1981	1980
Year	1981	1980
Revenue	1,410	1,392
Profits	119.5	82.7
Per Share	0.122	0.135

## British Petroleum

	1981	1980
1st Quarter	1981	1980
Revenue	8,022	4,770
Profits	91.0	395.0
Per Share	0.25	0.243

## West Germany

	1981	1980
Year	1981	1980
Revenue	5,220	4,440
Profits	184.53	123.94

## Semiconductor Firm Sold

**SANTA CLARA** — National Semiconductor has acquired the assets of Xciron, a Latham, N.Y., based maker of semiconductor products, for an undisclosed price.

## Harvester Plans More Cuts in Operations

(Continued from Page 7)

Chapter 11 of U.S. bankruptcy law if business deteriorates much further, he said he did not expect that.

On May 20, the maker of farm machinery reported that its second quarter loss had more than doubled from a year earlier, to \$198.3 million, on sales of \$1.5 billion.

James C. Cotting, Harvester's chief financial officer, said that last week's switching of the company's pension fund assets out of stocks and into bonds had reduced Harvester's unfunded pension liability by 60 percent to between \$600 million and \$650 million. The move also reduced the company's annual pension expenses by \$50 million, he said.

The pension fund has been important in discussions of Harvester's financial plans and alterna-

tives. Several analysts have said Harvester's lenders have been reluctant to force the company into Chapter 11 because its unfunded pension liability exceeded its net worth, which meant, in theory, that nothing would be left for secured lenders in the event of liquidation.

Mr. Menk denied that the company is considering asking for federal financial help in the new restructuring plan that it must submit to its lenders July 31. Mr. Menk and Mr. Cotting tried to play down the importance of the deadline, saying they would simply continue to work with the lenders if they disapprove of the blueprint.

Mr. Menk predicted further layoffs and job eliminations. More divestitures are planned, possibly including the construction division, he said. Mr. Menk also said the company is completing the sale of its interest in two iron ore properties.

One of his main tasks, he said, will be finding a successor for himself. Mr. Menk, 64, recently retired as chairman of Burlington Northern. He had been a member of the Harvester board for eight years.

He also said Harvester has outlived the agreement by which it lent Warreo Hayford and Archie McCardell, the former president and chairman, respectively, a total of \$2.7 million to buy Harvester stock.

## Layoff Accord in France

**CHICAGO** (Reuters) — International Harvester said Wednesday that the French government and French banks have agreed to help it pay 450 million francs (\$72

million) to workers being laid off at a combine plant in France.

Mr. Menk said that about one-third of the money is to come from the government and the rest from the company and French creditors. The accord will not give the French government any equity interest in Harvester, he said.

He added that Harvester plans "to put more equity in our operations in Britain," where the company assembles tractors.

## OESTERREICHISCHE ALPINE MONTANGESELLSCHAFT (VÖEST-ALPINE)

Bonds of 1965 Due 1985

5 3/4%

US\$12,000,000.-

12th Drawing by lot of May 14, 1982

The Holders of the above mentioned bonds are hereby informed that this year's redemption instalment of US\$972,000.- maturing June 15, 1982 has been partially effected by repurchase in the market and partially by drawing by lot.

Amount repurchased: US\$729,000.-  
Amount drawn : US\$243,000.-

The following bond numbers have been drawn by lot in the presence of a notary public:

— denominations of US\$1,000.-  
1379-1390; 1399-1404; 1471; 1473; 1477  
— denominations of US\$250.-  
9489-9518; 9719-9816; 9818; 9834-9859; 9864-9865; 9881-9892; 9895-9898; 9907-9947; 10333; 10459; 10531-10533; 10549; 10554-10558; 10659-10661; 10663-10671; 10674; 10685-10696; 11059-11087; 11097-11098; 11350; 11352-11358; 747-875.

The bonds so called will become due and payable on and after June 15, 1982 at the offices of the paying agents mentioned in the terms and conditions of the bonds.

Furthermore it is recalled that the following bonds, drawn in previous years have not yet been presented for payment

Maturity	US\$1,000.-	US\$250.-
15.6.1975		
15.6.1977	2100	
15.6.1978	3406	
15.6.1980	5332-5333; 5360-5363	6262-6264; 6274-6275; 6282-6284; 6309; 6421; 6505-6511; 6558-6559; 6564; 6567-6568
15.6.1981		2912-2913; 2922-2924; 2979-2980; 3022

Amount remaining outstanding after June 15, 1982:  
US\$3,264,000.- represented by 2448 bonds of US\$1,000.-  
3264 bonds of US\$ 250.-

BANQUE INTERNATIONALE A LUXEMBOURG  
Société Anonyme  
Trustee

Luxembourg, June 1st, 1982.

## SAMCO

Swiss-American Management Corp.

SAMCO: European experts in American real estate investment provide you with a technical assistance package with moral responsibility, bringing you genuine security in your U.S.A. investment.

SAMCO is offering in MIAMI two small programs selected for their quality, location and prices:

- AT COCONUT GROVE (the elite residential area): a "hamlet" of 11 villas, 175 sq.m., set in a private, tropical park with swimming pool. Price U.S. \$200,000.
- AT BAY POINT (residential area) a top-class, 3-floor building, facing Biscayne Bay, on the water's edge, private gardens and pool. Studios, one and two-bedroom apartments and 2 penthouses. Average price U.S. \$100,000.

NOW SELLING AT "PRE-CONSTRUCTION" PRICES.

SAMCO a new commitment in real estate investment in the U.S.A.

Rivergate Plaza, 444 Brickell Ave., Suite 1028, Miami, Florida 33131.

PLEASE SEND ME UNDER PLAIN COVER, and without obligation on my part, all information concerning your programs in MIAMI.

☐ villa ☐ apartment as well as your "technical assistance package" with "moral responsibility".

Mr. \_\_\_\_\_  
Address \_\_\_\_\_  
Tel. \_\_\_\_\_ Occupation \_\_\_\_\_

SAMCO European Branch, B.P. 18, 5, rue Jacques-Balmat, 1211 Genève 11, Switzerland. Tel.: 022/215533. Telex: 422571. HT 4-6

## Massey's Future Is Uncertain Despite Ruthless Asset Cuts

(Continued from Page 7)

agreement, the three governments are obligated to redeem upon request \$287 million of the preferreds.

With the dividend now suspended, analysts expect that shareholders — 15 Canadian institutions — will turn in their stock. If all such shares are tendered, the Canadian government would end up owning 7 percent of Massey's equity. Ontario 3.6 percent and Britain 4.2 percent.

Mr. Schulman noted that the participation of the governments makes Massey's survival a political as well as a business matter, thus enhancing the company's prospects.

Massey's latest loss was \$25.7 million in the second quarter ended April 30, compared with an \$8-million loss a year earlier. Sales declined to \$558 million from \$721 million.

For the first quarter, the company reported a loss of \$73.5 million, a slight improvement over a loss of \$81.4 million a year earlier.

Victor A. Rice, chairman and chief executive officer, told Massey's annual meeting here last month that the company plans further significant reductions in its work force and had reopened talks with more than 300 banks that were participants in last summer's refinancing, which involved the partial forgiveness of loans by the

banks in exchange for Massey shares.

Mr. Rice told Massey shareholders that the new talks with the banks were aimed at obtaining amendments to certain unspecified restrictive covenants, a move made necessary by declining sales that continued to frustrate a return to profitability.

A management group headed by Mr. Rice took over at Massey in 1978 following a decade of rapid expansion in world markets that left the company heavily in debt and in poor condition to cope with the combination of declining farm markets and double-digit interest rates.

In addition to cutting its em-

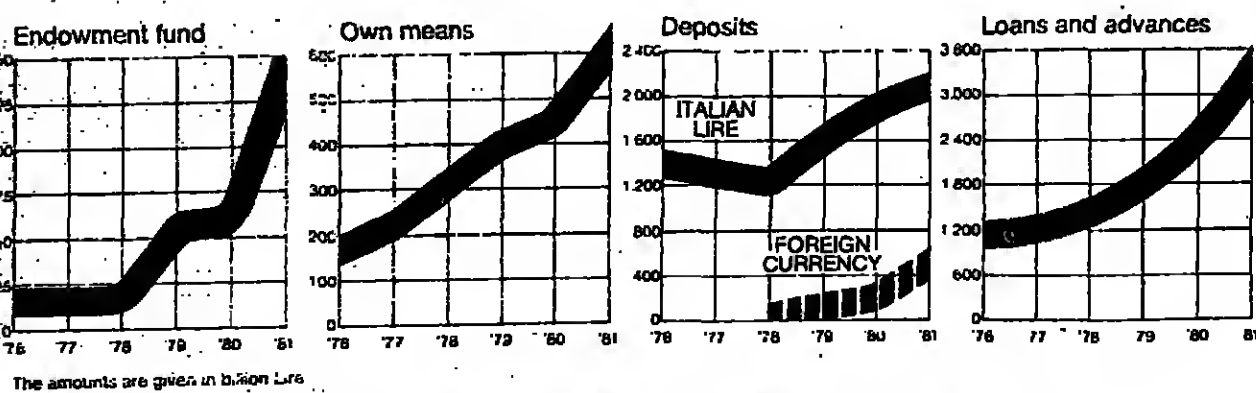
ployment by almost half since then, Massey under Mr. Rice has sold 28 units, realizing 211 million Canadian dollars for them. One of the divestments in 1981 was Massey's diesel engine plant in Canton, Ohio.

Last year, the company also closed its plant in Des Moines, Iowa, which had made the successful Series 4000 four-wheel-drive tractor, and shifted production to Brantford and Toronto, Ontario.

Mr. Rice suggested in a recent interview that the fact that Massey underwent its crisis earlier than Harvester and the other companies in the farm equipment industry was now a source of strength.

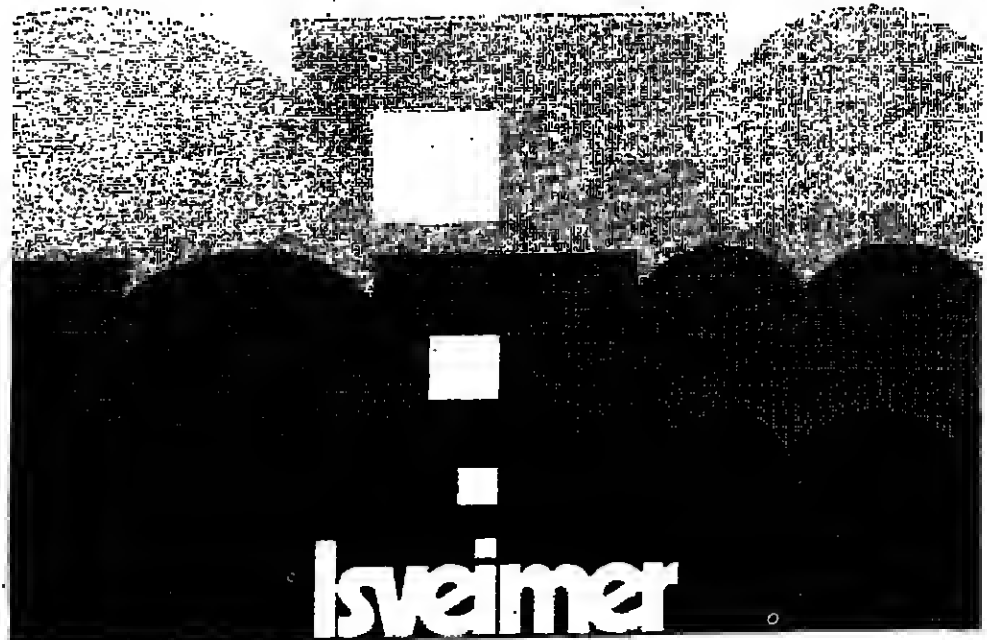
## The growth continues.

The 1981 Balance Sheet figures have emphasized the growth achieved by Isveimer these past years, confirming the solidity of the Bank's financial position which has attained a level of exceptional importance.



## The medium-term bank for Southern Italy

Head Office and General Management in Naples  
Offices: Rome, Milan, Bari, Campobasso, Catanzaro, Pescara, Potenza  
Representative Office: London



## Every picture tells a story.



When you make a great picture, you make a great fuss.



Tables include the nationwide prices up to the closing on Wall Street.

[illegible]

**International Herald Tribune**  
We've got news for you.



We suspect you may be influenced by some  
rangible. But just for the record, our passengers  
have the widest seats across the aisle.

the British way  
British  
anyway

مكتبة المجلد



## HOLIDAYS & TRAVEL

**CRUISE**

**7-DAY ELEGANCE**  
**Greek Islands & Turkey**  
**m.s. Aquarius**

LONDON:	(01) 499 0076
PARIS:	262 28 57
ATHENS:	4171248

PRIVATE SAILING party of 10,  
Greece, August, August, Place for 4  
more. Quality lunch, wine and board.  
\$1250/person, March 95 32 94 per.

---

**HOTELS**  
**RESTAURANTS**  
**NIGHT CLUBS**

---

**U.S.A.**

**TUDOR HOTEL, 204 East 42nd St., New York City.** Is fashionable, East Side Manhattan. Is blocks from UN, Single from \$25, doubles from \$35 (tels).

**EDUCATION**

DIPLOMAS, DIPLOMATIC, Candidates can secure admission to any university in Australia given by Dr. T.S. Dwyer, M.A., 50 West St., Brighton, B-4 26A, UK.

rate is \$8.45 per line per day +  
characters, signs and spaces in the first  
lines. Minimum space is 2 lines. No

cases, you can now  
opening your  
Express Card account.

the following:

\_\_\_\_\_

TEL. \_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_

American Express Card account

☐☐☐ ☐☐☐☐

SIGNATURE: \_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_

**CLASSIFIED AD**

**AD OFFICE**  
 Entries not listed below:  
 Neulle, 92521 Neully Codex.  
 92521, 63595.

**UNITED KINGDOM:** For manuscripts contact the British Library, 96 Euston Road, London NW1 2AS. Tel: 01-262 6000. Telex: 220209.

**OTHERS**

**HONG KONG:** C. Harvey & Associates Ltd, 506 Coro Co Commerce Centre, 15-20 Landmark Terrace, Central Hong Kong. Tel: 5-60906. Telex: 63879.

**INDONESIA:** Yulika, Pustaka Utama Grafiti, Jl. Raya Sudirman Street, P.O. Box 11297, Tel Aviv, Jakarta 62283 & 62224. Tel: 541118 BKNY te. 627 6874.

**JAPAN:** Tadashi Mori, Media Sales Japan Inc., Toranomon Building, 2-1-1 Toranomon, Minato-ku, Tokyo 105. Tel: 5566-64. Telex: 5566-64.

**LEBANON:** JORDAN, SYRIA  
 AD OFFICE  
 Beirut, 92711. Tel: 422

**TAMAM S.A.L. P.O. Box 11498,**  
Beirut, Tel. Hayriya 241-6671, Tel.  
Souris, 335522, Telex: 20417 LE

**SINGAPORE, MALAYSIA:** Shwee-  
ley Tan, CHENEY TAN ASSO-  
CIATES, 208, Robinson Road,  
74 Peak Street, St. Singapore,  
03027, Tel.: 748 21 51, 748  
74 71 01, Telex 35793 (TAHWS).

**SOUTH AFRICA:** Robin A. Ham-  
mond, International Media Rep-  
resentatives, PO Box 1000,  
Johannesburg 2010, Tel.: 29-  
1111, Telex 25300 (IMR).

**U.S.A.:** Sandy O'Hare, International  
of Herald Tribune, 444 Madison  
Ave., New York 10022, Tel.:  
212-875-3890.

**ESKORTS & GUIDES**

**EXCUSE - EXCLUSIVE**  
Event Service, Attention & Evening  
Tel. 22/21 79 29.

**LONDON - CHelsea** Escort Ser-  
vice, 51 Beaufort Place, London  
SW1, Tel. 084-6611269, 112 pm.

**GENEVA/VIA**  
Nicosia to Santiago, Tel. 41 20 36

**ROME EUROPE Club Escort & Sightseeing**  
Tel. 06/587250 Escort & Sightseeing  
Tel. 06/587250 Escort & Sightseeing

**VIENNA - EXCLUSIVE Escort Service**  
Tel. 47-24-61

**VIENNA - VALERIE Escort Service**  
Tel. 343 52 52

**VIENNA-HARMONY ESCORT SERVICE**  
Tel. 343 52 52

**VIENNA - STONE ESCORT SERVICE**  
Tel. 34 57 55

**MILANO - LUXURY ESCORT SERVICE**  
Tel. 247 27 92

**FRANKFURT - WEISSBACH - MAIN**  
Tel. 069/11400 Escort Service

**BACCARA-DIESELDORF Escort Service**  
Tel. 0211-355905

**FRANKFURT - KAREN Escort Service**  
Tel. 069/410-5228 or 0410-3990

**FRANKFURT - KAREN Escort Service**  
Tel. 069/410-5228 or 0410-3990

**FRANKFURT - WEISSBACH - MAIN**  
Tel. 069/11400 Escort Service

**FRANKFURT - KAREN Escort Service**  
Tel. 069/410-5228 or 0410-3990

**GENEVA JADE DOMINA ESCORT SERVICE**  
Tel. 022/331 95 07

**ZURICH - DOMINA ESCORT Service**  
Tel. 241 62 73

**LONDON DIPLOMATIC ESCORT Service**  
Tel. 01-399 1399

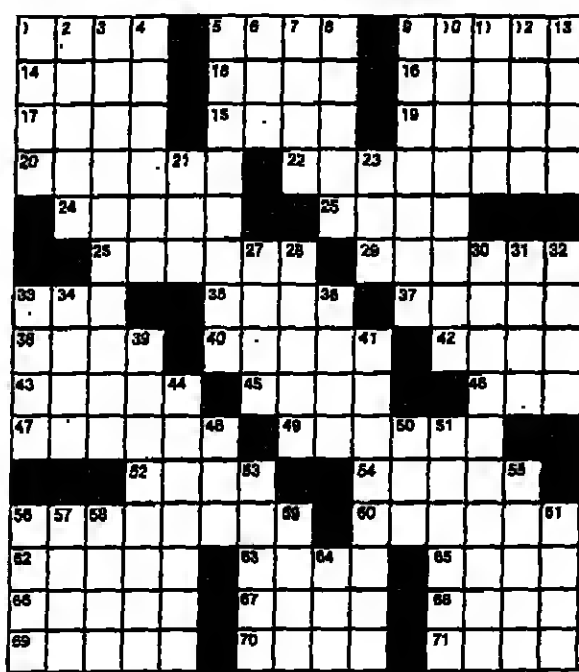
**LONDON MALE Escort Service**  
Tel. 01-399 1399

011 404 0407.  
 LONDON SOWBA Escort Service, Te  
 011 747 1947.  
 AL ENIGHT Escort Service, West End  
 Heathrow, London (01) 747 3304.  
 LONDON CHLOE Escort Service, Te  
 381 9935.  
 LONDON LINDSEY Escort Service, Te  
 482 9638.  
 NEW YORK City, Miss and Catherine  
 Escort Service, Tel. 212-888-1666.  
 AMSTERDAM JH Escort Service  
 227058 Buiten Waagwegenn 3, 5.  
 DUSSELDORF/Cologne, Damski  
 English Escort Agency, 0211/288141.  
 DUSSELDORF ESCORT & TRAVEL Ser  
 vices, Tel. 0211-692025.  
 ZÜRICH VIP ESCORT SERVICE, Te  
 0057/18 746 11 03000 + 1pm 8, at approx  
 SERVING CLASS of London Escort  
 Service, Tel. 022 5192.



## CROSSWORD

Edited by Eugene T. Malachuk



- ACROSS**
1. Gammah's predecessor
  2. Lane to the plane
  3. "Come" — former B-way hit
  4. Marjorie — star of a series
  5. Kind of ester
  6. Pendulous parts of hounds' lips
  7. Wide-eyed
  8. Begot
  9. Leporidae
  10. Dwellers in Pandemonium
  11. Tolstoy's Anna
  12. Sideshow
  13. Gogol's "Soul"
  14. "Being and Nothingness" — author
  15. Remit beforehand
  16. Fortify
  17. Chinese secret society
  18. British fruit baskets
  19. Role for Ferrer and Plummer
  20. Snick's partner
  21. ENGLISH and French
  22. Nuptial
  23. Suffix with salt or fruit
  24. Petrarch place
  25. Judges
  26. Defoe's Moll
  27. Air: Prefix
  28. Verdon
  29. She, in Siena
  30. Saul's uncle
  31. Stray
  32. German economist: 1821-98
  33. See 36 Across
  34. "African Queen" — scriptwriter
  35. French and Belgian waterway
  36. Unfortunately
  37. Where mates are soon parted
  38. Target
  39. Novelist Cooper's male name
  40. Pencil on the Ponderosa
  41. Vague number
  42. English ritual
  43. He wrote "The Magic Mountain"
  44. Mohair
  45. A leader of the Pre-Raphaelites
  46. Memorable tycoon's nickname
  47. Follower of Jain or Jains
  48. Argue at the bar
  49. "great" searches
  50. "Spider-monkey" genus
  51. Anna or Clara
  52. Gator's kin
  53. Place of gossip
  54. Homophone for Dolly
  55. Kind of tide
  56. Nonsense
- DOWN**
1. Park, Ranger who became a brain
  2. Kind of beaver
  3. He wrote "The Magic Mountain"
  4. Mohair
  5. A leader of the Pre-Raphaelites
  6. Memorable tycoon's nickname
  7. Follower of Jain or Jains
  8. Argue at the bar
  9. "great" searches

## WEATHER

	HIGH	LOW	WIND	PRECIP.	TIME
ALABAMA	72	64	SE 10	0.00	10:00
ALASKA	55	45	SE 10	0.00	10:00
ARIZONA	72	58	SE 10	0.00	10:00
ARKANSAS	72	64	SE 10	0.00	10:00
CALIFORNIA	72	64	SE 10	0.00	10:00
COLORADO	72	64	SE 10	0.00	10:00
CONNECTICUT	72	64	SE 10	0.00	10:00
DELAWARE	72	64	SE 10	0.00	10:00
FLORIDA	72	64	SE 10	0.00	10:00
GEORGIA	72	64	SE 10	0.00	10:00
ILLINOIS	72	64	SE 10	0.00	10:00
INDIANA	72	64	SE 10	0.00	10:00
IOWA	72	64	SE 10	0.00	10:00
KANSAS	72	64	SE 10	0.00	10:00
KENTUCKY	72	64	SE 10	0.00	10:00
LOUISIANA	72	64	SE 10	0.00	10:00
MAINE	72	64	SE 10	0.00	10:00
MARYLAND	72	64	SE 10	0.00	10:00
MASSACHUSETTS	72	64	SE 10	0.00	10:00
MICHIGAN	72	64	SE 10	0.00	10:00
MINNESOTA	72	64	SE 10	0.00	10:00
MISSISSIPPI	72	64	SE 10	0.00	10:00
MISSOURI	72	64	SE 10	0.00	10:00
MONTANA	72	64	SE 10	0.00	10:00
NEBRASKA	72	64	SE 10	0.00	10:00
NEVADA	72	64	SE 10	0.00	10:00
NEW HAMPSHIRE	72	64	SE 10	0.00	10:00
NEW JERSEY	72	64	SE 10	0.00	10:00
NEW MEXICO	72	64	SE 10	0.00	10:00
NEW YORK	72	64	SE 10	0.00	10:00
NORTH CAROLINA	72	64	SE 10	0.00	10:00
NORTH DAKOTA	72	64	SE 10	0.00	10:00
OHIO	72	64	SE 10	0.00	10:00
OKLAHOMA	72	64	SE 10	0.00	10:00
OREGON	72	64	SE 10	0.00	10:00
PENNSYLVANIA	72	64	SE 10	0.00	10:00
RHODE ISLAND	72	64	SE 10	0.00	10:00
SOUTH CAROLINA	72	64	SE 10	0.00	10:00
SOUTH DAKOTA	72	64	SE 10	0.00	10:00
TENNESSEE	72	64	SE 10	0.00	10:00
TEXAS	72	64	SE 10	0.00	10:00
UTAH	72	64	SE 10	0.00	10:00
Vermont	72	64	SE 10	0.00	10:00
VIRGINIA	72	64	SE 10	0.00	10:00
WASHINGTON	72	64	SE 10	0.00	10:00
WEST VIRGINIA	72	64	SE 10	0.00	10:00
WISCONSIN	72	64	SE 10	0.00	10:00
WYOMING	72	64	SE 10	0.00	10:00

## ADVERTISEMENT

## INTERNATIONAL FUNDS

June 3, 1982

FUND	PRICE	PERF.
BANK OF AMERICA	\$1.12	10.00
BANK OF CALIFORNIA	\$1.12	10.00
BANK OF NEW YORK	\$1.12	10.00
BANK OF MONTREAL	\$1.12	10.00
BANK OF MEXICO	\$1.12	10.00
BANK OF PANAMA	\$1.12	10.00
BANK OF PERU	\$1.12	10.00
BANK OF SPAIN	\$1.12	10.00
BANK OF SWITZERLAND	\$1.12	10.00
BANK OF THE NETHERLANDS	\$1.12	10.00
BANK OF URBAN	\$1.12	10.00
BANK OF VIENNA	\$1.12	10.00
BANK OF ZURICH	\$1.12	10.00
BANK OF AUSTRIA	\$1.12	10.00
BANK OF GERMANY	\$1.12	10.00
BANK OF FRANCE	\$1.12	10.00
BANK OF ITALY	\$1.12	10.00
BANK OF JAPAN	\$1.12	10.00
BANK OF KOREA	\$1.12	10.00
BANK OF LUXEMBOURG	\$1.12	10.00
BANK OF PORTUGAL	\$1.12	10.00
BANK OF RUSSIA	\$1.12	10.00
BANK OF SWEDEN	\$1.12	10.00
BANK OF SWITZERLAND	\$1.12	10.00
BANK OF THE NETHERLANDS	\$1.12	10.00
BANK OF URBAN	\$1.12	10.00
BANK OF VIENNA	\$1.12	10.00
BANK OF ZURICH	\$1.12	10.00
BANK OF AUSTRIA	\$1.12	10.00
BANK OF GERMANY	\$1.12	10.00
BANK OF FRANCE	\$1.12	10.00
BANK OF ITALY	\$1.12	10.00
BANK OF JAPAN	\$1.12	10.00
BANK OF KOREA	\$1.12	10.00
BANK OF LUXEMBOURG	\$1.12	10.00
BANK OF PORTUGAL	\$1.12	10.00
BANK OF RUSSIA	\$1.12	10.00
BANK OF SWEDEN	\$1.12	10.00
BANK OF SWITZERLAND	\$1.12	10.00
BANK OF THE NETHERLANDS	\$1.12	10.00
BANK OF URBAN	\$1.12	10.00
BANK OF VIENNA	\$1.12	10.00
BANK OF ZURICH	\$1.12	10.00
BANK OF AUSTRIA	\$1.12	10.00
BANK OF GERMANY	\$1.12	10.00
BANK OF FRANCE	\$1.12	10.00
BANK OF ITALY	\$1.12	10.00
BANK OF JAPAN	\$1.12	10.00
BANK OF KOREA	\$1.12	10.00
BANK OF LUXEMBOURG	\$1.12	10.00
BANK OF PORTUGAL	\$1.12	10.00
BANK OF RUSSIA	\$1.12	10.00
BANK OF SWEDEN	\$1.12	10.00
BANK OF SWITZERLAND	\$1.12	10.00
BANK OF THE NETHERLANDS	\$1.12	10.00
BANK OF URBAN	\$1.12	10.00
BANK OF VIENNA	\$1.12	10.00
BANK OF ZURICH	\$1.12	10.00
BANK OF AUSTRIA	\$1.12	10.00
BANK OF GERMANY	\$1.12	10.00
BANK OF FRANCE	\$1.12	10.00
BANK OF ITALY	\$1.12	10.00
BANK OF JAPAN	\$1.12	10.00
BANK OF KOREA	\$1.12	10.00
BANK OF LUXEMBOURG	\$1.12	10.00
BANK OF PORTUGAL	\$1.12	10.00
BANK OF RUSSIA	\$1.12	10.00
BANK OF SWEDEN	\$1.12	10.00
BANK OF SWITZERLAND	\$1.12	10.00
BANK OF THE NETHERLANDS	\$1.12	10.00
BANK OF URBAN	\$1.12	10.00
BANK OF VIENNA	\$1.12	10.00
BANK OF ZURICH	\$1.12	10.00
BANK OF AUSTRIA	\$1.12	10.00
BANK OF GERMANY	\$1.12	10.00
BANK OF FRANCE	\$1.12	10.00
BANK OF ITALY	\$1.12	10.00
BANK OF JAPAN	\$1.12	10.00
BANK OF KOREA	\$1.12	10.00
BANK OF LUXEMBOURG	\$1.12	10.00
BANK OF PORTUGAL	\$1.12	10.00
BANK OF RUSSIA	\$1.12	10.00
BANK OF SWEDEN	\$1.12	10.00
BANK OF SWITZERLAND	\$1.12	10.00
BANK OF THE NETHERLANDS	\$1.12	10.00
BANK OF URBAN	\$1.12	10.00
BANK OF VIENNA	\$1.12	10.00
BANK OF ZURICH	\$1.12	10.00
BANK OF AUSTRIA	\$1.12	10.00
BANK OF GERMANY	\$1.12	10.00
BANK OF FRANCE	\$1.12	10.00
BANK OF ITALY	\$1.12	10.00
BANK OF JAPAN	\$1.12	10.00
BANK OF KOREA	\$1.12	10.00
BANK OF LUXEMBOURG	\$1.12	10.00
BANK OF PORTUGAL	\$1.12	10.00
BANK OF RUSSIA	\$1.12	10.00
BANK OF SWEDEN	\$1.12	10.00
BANK OF SWITZERLAND	\$1.12	10.00
BANK OF THE NETHERLANDS	\$1.12	10.00
BANK OF URBAN	\$1.12	10.00
BANK OF VIENNA	\$1.12	10.00
BANK OF ZURICH	\$1.12	10.00
BANK OF AUSTRIA	\$1.12	10.00
BANK OF GERMANY	\$1.12	10.00
BANK OF FRANCE	\$1.12	10.00
BANK OF ITALY	\$1.12	10.00
BANK OF JAPAN	\$1.12	10.00
BANK OF KOREA	\$1.12	10.00
BANK OF LUXEMBOURG	\$1.12	10.00
BANK OF PORTUGAL	\$1.12	10.00
BANK OF RUSSIA	\$1.12	10.00
BANK OF SWEDEN	\$1.12	10.00
BANK OF SWITZERLAND	\$1.12	10.00
BANK OF THE NETHERLANDS	\$1.12	10.00
BANK OF URBAN	\$1.12	10.00
BANK OF VIENNA	\$1.12	10.00
BANK OF ZURICH	\$1.12	10.00
BANK OF AUSTRIA	\$1.12	10.00
BANK OF GERMANY	\$1.12	10.00
BANK OF FRANCE	\$1.12	10.00
BANK OF ITALY	\$1.12	10.00
BANK OF JAPAN	\$1.12	10.00
BANK OF KOREA	\$1.12	10.00
BANK OF LUXEMBOURG	\$1.12	10.00
BANK OF PORTUGAL	\$1.12	10.00
BANK OF RUSSIA	\$1.12	10.00
BANK OF SWEDEN	\$1.12	10.00
BANK OF SWITZERLAND	\$1.12	10.00
BANK OF THE NETHERLANDS	\$1.12	10.00
BANK OF URBAN	\$1.12	10.00
BANK OF VIENNA	\$1.12	10.00
BANK OF ZURICH	\$1.12	10.00
BANK OF AUSTRIA	\$1.12	10.00
BANK OF GERMANY	\$1.12	10.00
BANK OF FRANCE	\$1.12	10.00
BANK OF ITALY	\$1.12	10.00
BANK OF JAPAN	\$1.12	10.00
BANK OF KOREA	\$1.12	10.00
BANK OF LUXEMBOURG	\$1.12	10.00
BANK OF PORTUGAL	\$1.12	10.00
BANK OF RUSSIA	\$1.12	10.00
BANK OF SWEDEN	\$1.12	10.00
BANK OF SWITZERLAND	\$1.12	10.00
BANK OF THE NETHERLANDS	\$1.12	10.00
BANK OF URBAN	\$1.12	10.00
BANK OF VIENNA	\$1.12	10.00
BANK OF ZURICH	\$1.12	10.00
BANK OF AUSTRIA	\$1.12	10.00
BANK OF GERMANY	\$1.12	10.00
BANK OF FRANCE	\$1.12	10.00
BANK OF ITALY	\$1.12	10.00
BANK OF JAPAN	\$1.12	10.00
BANK OF KOREA	\$1.12	10.00
BANK OF LUXEMBOURG	\$1.12	10.00
BANK OF PORTUGAL	\$1.12	10.00
BANK OF RUSSIA	\$1.12	10.00
BANK OF SWEDEN	\$1.12	10.00
BANK OF SWITZERLAND	\$1.12	10.00
BANK OF THE NETHERLANDS	\$1.12	10.00
BANK OF URBAN	\$1.12	10.00
BANK OF VIENNA	\$1.12	10.00
BANK OF ZURICH	\$1.12	10.00
BANK OF AUSTRIA	\$1.12	10.00
BANK OF GERMANY	\$1.12	10.00
BANK OF FRANCE	\$1.12	10.00
BANK OF ITALY	\$1.12	10.00
BANK OF JAPAN	\$1.12	10.00
BANK OF KOREA	\$1.12	10.00
BANK OF LUXEMBOURG	\$1.12	10.00
BANK OF PORTUGAL	\$1.12	10.00
BANK OF RUSSIA	\$1.12	10.00
BANK OF SWEDEN	\$1.12	10.00
BANK OF SWITZERLAND	\$1.12	10.00
BANK OF THE NETHERLANDS	\$1.12	10.00
BANK OF URBAN	\$1.12	10.00
BANK OF VIENNA	\$1.12	10.00
BANK OF ZURICH	\$1.12	10.00
BANK OF AUSTRIA	\$1.12	10.00
BANK OF GERMANY	\$1.12	10.00
BANK OF FRANCE	\$1.12	10.00
BANK OF ITALY	\$1.12	10.00
BANK OF JAPAN	\$1.12	10.00
BANK OF KOREA	\$1.12	10.00
BANK OF LUXEMBOURG	\$1.12	10.00
BANK OF PORTUGAL	\$1.12	10.00
BANK OF RUSSIA	\$1.12	10.00
BANK OF SWEDEN	\$1.12	10.00
BANK OF SWITZERLAND	\$1.12	10.00
BANK OF THE NETHERLANDS	\$1.12	10.00
BANK OF URBAN	\$1.12	10.00
BANK OF VIENNA	\$1.12	10.00
BANK OF ZURICH	\$1.12	10.00
BANK OF AUSTRIA	\$1.12	10.00
BANK OF GERMANY	\$1.12	10.00
BANK OF FRANCE	\$1.12	10.00
BANK OF ITALY	\$1.12	10.00
BANK OF JAPAN	\$1.12	10.00
BANK OF KOREA	\$1.12	10.00
BANK OF LUXEMBOURG	\$1.12	10.00
BANK OF PORTUGAL	\$1.12	10.00
BANK OF RUSSIA	\$1.12	10.00
BANK OF SWEDEN	\$1.12	10.00
BANK OF SWITZERLAND	\$1.12	10.00
BANK OF THE NETHERLANDS	\$1.12	10.00
BANK OF URBAN	\$1.12	10.00
BANK OF VIENNA	\$1.12	10.00
BANK OF ZURICH	\$1.12	10.00
BANK OF AUSTRIA	\$1.12	10.00
BANK OF GERMANY	\$1.12	10.00
BANK OF FRANCE	\$1.12	10.00
BANK OF ITALY	\$1.12	10.00
BANK OF JAPAN	\$1.12	10.00
BANK OF KOREA	\$1.12	10.00
BANK OF LUXEMBOURG	\$1.12	10.00
BANK OF PORTUGAL	\$1.12	10.00
BANK OF RUSSIA	\$1.12	10.00
BANK OF SWEDEN	\$1.12	10.00
BANK OF SWITZERLAND	\$1.12	10.00
BANK OF THE NETHERLANDS	\$1.12	10.00
BANK OF URBAN	\$1.12	10.00
BANK OF VIENNA	\$1.12	10.00
BANK OF ZURICH	\$1.12	10.00
BANK OF AUSTRIA	\$1.12	10.00
BANK OF GERMANY	\$1.12	10.00
BANK OF FRANCE	\$1.12	10.00
BANK OF ITALY	\$1.12	10.00
BANK OF JAPAN	\$1.12	10.00
BANK OF KOREA	\$1.12	10.00
BANK OF LUXEMBOURG	\$1.12	10.00
BANK OF PORTUGAL	\$1.12	10.00
BANK OF RUSSIA	\$1.12	10.00
BANK OF SWEDEN	\$1.12	10.00
BANK OF SWITZERLAND	\$1.12	10.00
BANK OF THE NETHERLANDS	\$1.12	10.00
BANK OF URBAN	\$1.12	10



## SPORTS

# Jaeger Beats Evert, Faces Navratilova For Title in Paris

By Nick Strout

New York Times Service

PARIS — Andrea Jaeger, who turned 17 on Friday, defeated Chris Evert Lloyd on clay for the second time this year Thursday to reach the finals of the French Open, the world's premier clay-court tennis tournament.

She played an intelligent match to win, 6-3, 6-1, and hand Evert her fourth defeat on clay in 222 matches since August, 1973. Jaeger will play for championship Saturday against Martina Navratilova, the No. 2 seed, who overpowered Hana Mandlikova, the defending champion, 6-0, 6-2.

"She played me perfectly," said Evert, who lost to Jaeger in the semifinals of a tournament at Hilton Head, S.C., two months ago. "She really hit her ground strokes. And when she was out of position, she'd throw up a lob. She was very patient, and there wasn't much to do except match her patience — which I didn't do today."

While acknowledging Evert's many errors, Jaeger agreed with her opponent's assessment. "I'll take the credit," she said.

though, it's the only thing I can really improve on, but I've had some shoulder and back problems, and I don't want to overdo it."

Predictably, Evert and Jaeger decided most of their points by rallying to the end, and the crowd sometimes expressed its displeasure with this baseline game by whistling. Jaeger did, however, win her first point with a backhand volley.

"Waiting for Mistakes"

"Before, I was usually waiting for mistakes," she said. "Now I'm going more for the winners."

The tactic worked better for her than it did for Evert, who acknowledged: "I had a few sitters and I missed them."

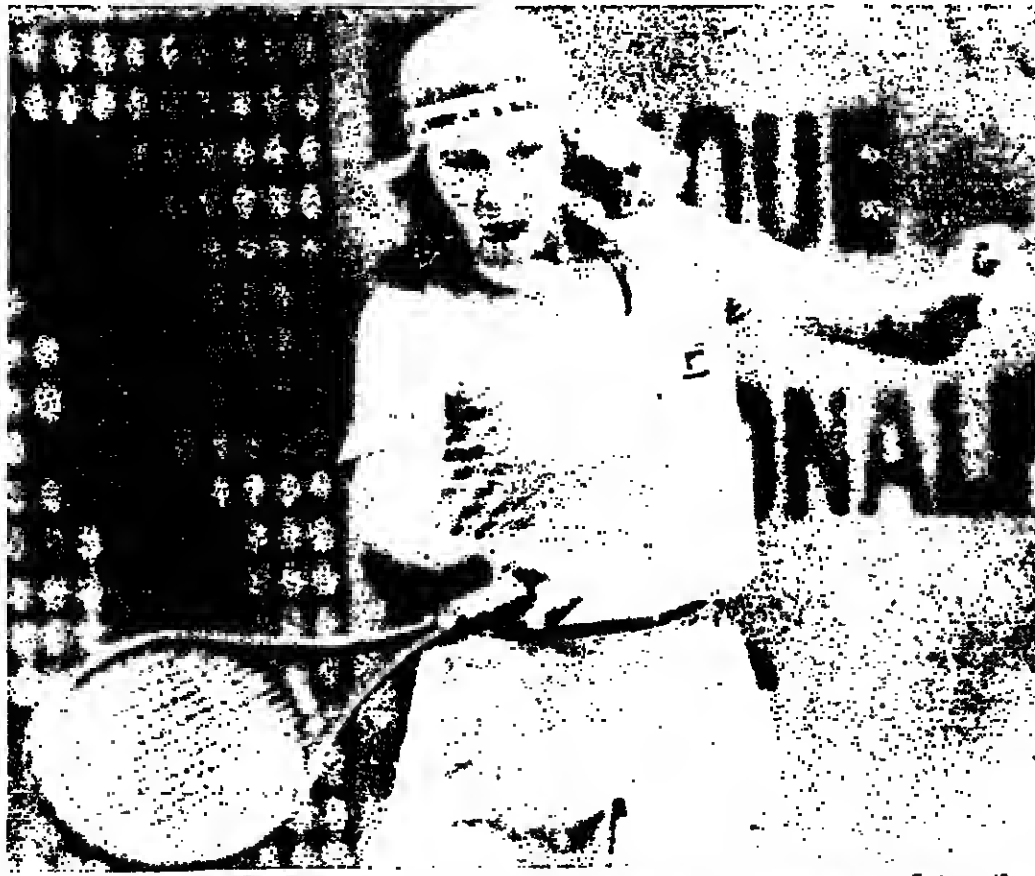
Even though she held a 5-0 lead in the second set, Jaeger said she was nervous when Evert finally won a game.

"She has a reputation for coming back from 5-0," Jaeger noted. "When I lost that game I thought I had better get the next one before she got some confidence back."

No Lack of Confidence

In the final, Jaeger's opponent will not be lacking confidence. Navratilova's match record for 1982 is 40-1. She has not missed a final since the U.S. Open, and her only loss this year was to Sylvia Hanika in the final of the Avon Championships in New York in March.

Asked about her strategy for taking on the world's No. 2 player, Jaeger said: "I'm hoping to keep my returns low and my passing shots on the court."



Andrea Jaeger volleys the ball to Chris Evert Lloyd during their semifinal match Thursday.

Navratilova countered by saying: "She can try to moon-ball me. But whether it will work or not is another matter. I have the tools to beat her, more than Chris does. If she has to stay out there for four and a half hours I can do it. If I lose, it won't be because I'm impatient."

She did not have to use many tools against Mandlikova, the No. 5 seed, who gave the match away with sailing ground strokes and volleys into the net.

"I had a bad day, it was just tough luck," said the 20-year-old

Czechoslovak. Her luck was better last year, when she defeated Evert in the semifinals and Hanika in the final.

Mandlikova is characterized by her contrasting spells — often in the same match — of brilliance and sloppiness, and as Thursday's match neared its conclusion she appeared to give up. "I wasn't concentrating well," she said.

Navratilova lost the 1975 French Open final to Evert, and then stayed away five years before returning last year, when she lost in the quarterfinals to Hanika.

"I'm certainly in much better shape than I was seven years ago," Navratilova said Thursday. "I have a bigger repertoire, and I know what to do on the court thanks to the coaching I've been getting." Her coach since last fall has been Renee Richards.

"I've always been branded as a serve-and-volley player who can't play on clay, but my victory at Hilton Head proves I can play on clay. I can adjust to any situation now. It's just a matter of practicing, being patient and putting work into it."

# Suddenly Atop the World of Golf, Stadler Is Adapting With Aplomb

By Thomas Boswell

Washington Post Service

WASHINGTON — As Craig Stadler, the leading money winner in golf this season, walked into the grill at Congressional Country Club after his practice round before the Kemper Open earlier this week, an inconspicuous white-haired gentleman approached him.

The fellow had been sitting alone and unnoticed, reading The Wall Street Journal and carefully measuring the salt he put on his food.

That's when Stadler's wife, Susan, caught the 19th hole.

First, she rolled her eyes to get her husband's attention; then, in a stage whisper, she said, "That's Mr. Kemper."

Taking his cue perfectly, Stadler grinned at the chairman of the board of the Kemper Group and said, "It's good to see you again, Mr. Kemper."

Even millionaires like to be remembered.

The world is changing quickly for Craig Stadler and, to the surprise of those who thought Stadler a brusque, hard-tempered fellow, the Walrus is adapting nicely to his new fame.

These days, Jim Kemper wants to shake the hand of the reigning Masters champion and defending Kemper Open titlist. Stadler goes out of his way to be gracious.

Crowds gather behind Stadler as he hits balls at the range. When a fan says, "Hey, Craig, come here a second," Stadler doesn't glare, but rather, smiles and says, "I'll be with you in a few minutes."

Everywhere he goes, Stadler is greeted by a gauntlet of autograph seekers. He gives each a sliver of attention, answering their inquiries with civility. Can he win here again this year? "Hope so. Don't see why not."

As he steps into the locker room, Stadler is greeted by a reporter. When is a good time for him to talk? "Is there ever a good time?" he says, unable to suppress his honesty. Then he says, "How about right now?"

Next, he's glad-branded by a representative of the biggest agent in sports, Mark McCormick. Stadler lends an ear, just as he's listened to get-rich guys from all over the world ever since, after winning at Augusta, he mentioned he'd never had a manager.

Cheerful Greeting

For everybody — from the 10-year-old whose ball point pen won't work to the sponsor of the \$425,000 event — Stadler has the same cheerful greeting. A smile plays under the rusty mustache and the eyes, characteristically aimed at his shoes, cut up to look each person in the eye.

A year ago when he arrived here, Stadler was just another player with potential who'd left no mark as yet.

Now, after winning two tournaments and nearly \$240,000 in half a season, Stadler stands on the edge of fame. In 1982, he's also ranked No. 10 in the world, as well as fourth, fifth and sixth. At 29, Stadler is at the peak of his career.

Two weeks after the Masters, Stadler stunned the golfing world by honoring a commitment to play in two tournaments in Japan. Many would have jilted those foreign sponsors, stayed stateside, raked in big fees and kept their game sharp.

"I could have stiffed 'em," says Stadler. "Going to Japan is definitely not what I would have chosen to do right after winning the Masters. But I had a commitment. And we certainly had a good time in Japan."

Sloppy Swing

What Stadler got in Japan was a swing so quick and sloppy that, when he returned to the tour at Colonial and Muirfield, he finished 58th and 62d, failing to break par in any of his last eight rounds.

"I've been terrible," said Stadler. "But it's been getting better and it's been getting better. It's pretty good. You can say I'm kinda close and getting closer. I'm getting excited again for the first time since the Masters."

A temporary swing flaw doesn't bother Stadler as it once might have. He's been through the ultimate change: from the final nine at Augusta, he survived. "I hit a lot of decent shots coming in and still made some bogeys," said Stadler, who shot 40 on the back. "I'll admit I did have one negative thought. When I hit a perfect drive at 17 and it rolled into a divot, I looked at the ball and said,

"I'm getting excited again for the first time since the Masters."

Stadler, who shot 40 on the back. "I'll admit I did have one negative thought. When I hit a perfect drive at 17 and it rolled into a divot, I looked at the ball and said,

"I'm getting excited again for the first time since the Masters."

Stadler, who shot 40 on the back. "I'll admit I did have one negative thought. When I hit a perfect drive at 17 and it rolled into a divot, I looked at the ball and said,

Stadler, who shot 40 on the back. "I'll admit I did have one negative thought. When I hit a perfect drive at 17 and it rolled into a divot, I looked at the ball and said,

Stadler, who shot 40 on the back. "I'll admit I did have one negative thought. When I hit a perfect drive at 17 and it rolled into a divot, I looked at the ball and said,

Stadler, who shot 40 on the back. "I'll admit I did have one negative thought. When I hit a perfect drive at 17 and it rolled into a divot, I looked at the ball and said,

Stadler, who shot 40 on the back. "I'll admit I did have one negative thought. When I hit a perfect drive at 17 and it rolled into a divot, I looked at the ball and said,

Stadler, who shot 40 on the back. "I'll admit I did have one negative thought. When I hit a perfect drive at 17 and it rolled into a divot, I looked at the ball and said,

Stadler, who shot 40 on the back. "I'll admit I did have one negative thought. When I hit a perfect drive at 17 and it rolled into a divot, I looked at the ball and said,

# Eichelberger Pitches One-Hitter as Padres Beat the Cubs

From Agency Dispatches

CHICAGO — Juan Eichelberger pitched a one-hitter Wednesday as the San Diego Padres beat the Chicago Cubs, 3-1.

The Padres' right-hander thought he had pitched a no-hitter, but an official scorer's call gave a hit to Scott Thompson in the second inning. As far as Eichelberger and his teammates were concerned, the call should have been an error on the San Diego second baseman, Tim Lincecum.

Flannery himself said the call was absurd. "The ball hit the pocket of my glove, ran up my arm and over my shoulder, and when I saw the hit [it] sign flash on the scoreboard, I couldn't believe my eyes."

The Cubs scored a run in the

sixth inning on a three-base error and a sacrifice fly by Bump Wills.

Braves 3, Mets 1

In New York, Phil Niekro did not allow a hit for seven innings and pitched a four-hitter over 8½ innings in leading Atlanta to a 3-1 victory over the Mets.

Padres 8, Dodgers 7

In Pittsburgh, Tony Pena hit a two-run double to right with two outs in the bottom of the ninth to rally the Padres to an 8-7 victory over the Dodgers.

Astros 6, Expos 4

In Montreal, Alan Ashby drove in five runs with a double and a home run as Houston, defeated the Expos, 6-4. Andre Dawson homered for Montreal.

Phillies 4, Reds 2

In Philadelphia, Pete Rose's fifth-inning double broke a 1-1 tie and the Phillies went on to beat Cincinnati, 4-2. Bob Dernier drew a two-out walk off Bruce Berenyi (4-5), took second on a balk and scored on Rose's double to right-center field. Garry Maddox homered for Philadelphia.

Cardinals 1, Giants 0

In St. Louis, Keith Hernandez snapped a 3-for-20 slump with a run-scoring single in the third inning and Joaquin Andujar pitched a six-hitter for his third shutout in leading the Cardinals to a 1-0 victory over San Francisco.

Brewers 5, Mariners 2

In the American League, in Seattle, Cecil Cooper hit a home

run with a man on base, his ninth of the year, and Mike Caldwell (3-4) pitched a complete game, allowing seven hits, as Milwaukee beat the Mariners, 5-2.

Rangers 4, Orioles 1

In Baltimore, Dave Hostetler hit a home run and Johnny Grubb drove in one run and scored another as Texas beat the Orioles, 4-1.

Indians 4, Twins 2

In Cleveland, Andre Thornton hit his 16th home run of the season — his fourth in the last four games — as the Indians extended their winning streak to 10 games with a 4-2 victory over Minnesota. It was the Twins' 14th consecutive defeat, a club record.

Yankees 12, Blue Jays 6

In Toronto, Bobby Murcer hit a

home run with the bases loaded in a six-run 13th inning as New York beat the Blue Jays, 12-6.

Royals 7, White Sox 6

In Kansas City, Mo., Amos Otis singled in John Wathan from second base with one out in the 11th inning as the Royals beat Chicago, 7-6.

A's 5, Red Sox 0

In Oakland, Calif., Mike Norris (3-5) pitched a four-hitter and Dwayne Murphy and Dave McKay each hit a two-run homer as the A's shut out Boston, 5-0.

Tigers 5, Angels 4

In Anaheim, Calif., Kirk Gibson hit a two-run homer in a three-run eighth-inning rally that carried Detroit to a 5-4 victory over the Angels.

# Brewers Dismiss Rodgers; Kuenn Is Interim Manager

The Associated Press

MILWAUKEE — Bob (Buck) Rodgers, who led the Milwaukee Brewers to their first playoff berth last season, was dismissed Wednesday as manager amid a slump in which the team had lost 14 of 21 games.

Harvey Kuenn, the Brewers' batting instructor since 1971, was named interim manager.

A change had been rumored for several days as the Brewers, after a 16-10 start this season, had

slumped to 23-24. Picked by many to win the American League's East Division championship this season, they are in fifth place, seven games out of first.

"The main reason for the change is that the club has not played up to what we think its potential is," Harry Dalton, the Brewers' general manager, said in a written statement. "We have a club which we legitimately believe is strong enough to be a contender, and we have not played in that fashion for the last three weeks or so."

Dalton said Kuenn, 51, would be "a full manager in every sense."

"The 'interim' simply means that at some point we will have someone else come in to handle this ballclub," he said.

Kuenn, who managed the Brewers on the final day of the 1975 season after Del Crandall was dismissed as manager, has an artificial right leg. He had part of the leg amputated because of a blood clot in 1980. He also has had surgery on his heart and stomach.

"Because of his medical background, I wouldn't make him full-time manager," Dalton said.

Rodgers was named acting manager when George Bamberger had a heart attack during spring training in 1980. Bamberger returned on June 6 of that year but retired Sept. 9, and Rodgers finished the season as manager.

Last year, the Brewers won the second half of the season, which was split because of a strike, but lost to the New York Yankees, three games to two, in the East Division playoffs.

# NFL Summer Lockout Is Unlikely

By Gerald Eskenazi

New York Times Service

NEW YORK — It appears that there will be no training camps and an exhibition season in the National Football League this summer, even if a new collective bargaining agreement is not reached.

In a surprise announcement, Jack Donlan, the league's chief executive director of the NFL Players Association, said Wednesday that a lockout was unlikely when the current contract with the union expires July 12.

But he said, he is not ruling out a lockout for the regular season if there is no agreement by the time the season starts on Sept. 12, a Sunday.

Donlan spoke at a news conference at the league's annual spring meeting in New York. His remarks were welcomed by Ed Garvey, executive director of the NFL Players Association. "It's helpful," Garvey said by telephone from his Washington office. "It will end speculation among players."

Gene Upshaw, the Oakland Raiders' lineman who is the union's president, has said that if a strike occurred, it would be more effective during the regular season.

For the first time since the two sides began a series of meetings last February, the specter of an early strike or lockout has apparently disappeared. Training camps generally start by July 15, but this year there are later reporting times. Many veterans do not have to be at camp until the first week in August, an exhibition season Oct. 14.

"If you're looking at a meaningful date, it's probably Sept. 12," said Donlan. "I believe in opening the camps. What we would hope to do is negotiate to reach an agreement. Then we can take a date before the start of the season, and we can examine the question of a lockout then."

Donlan's announcement could change the atmosphere for the bargaining session with the union that starts next Monday in Washington. Garvey will formally explain for the first time the union's demands for a percentage of the league's gross income to be divided among the players. He said he would not present a fixed percentage.

Donlan's announcement could change the atmosphere for the bargaining session with the union that starts next Monday in Washington. Garvey will formally explain for the first time the union's demands for a percentage of the league's gross income to be divided among the players. He said he would not present a fixed percentage.

Donlan's announcement could change the atmosphere for the bargaining session with the union that starts next Monday in Washington. Garvey will formally explain for the first time the union's demands for a percentage of the league's gross income to be divided among the players. He said he would not present a fixed percentage.

Donlan's announcement could change the atmosphere for the bargaining session with the union that starts next Monday in Washington. Garvey will formally explain for the first time the union's demands for a percentage of the league's gross income to be divided among the players. He said he would not present a fixed percentage.

Donlan's announcement could change the atmosphere for the bargaining session with the union that starts next Monday in Washington. Garvey will formally explain for the first time the union's demands for a percentage of the league's gross income to be divided among the players. He said he would not present a fixed percentage.

Donlan's announcement could change the atmosphere for the bargaining session with the union that starts next Monday in Washington. Garvey will formally explain for the first time the union's demands for a percentage of the league's gross income to be divided among the players. He said he would not present a fixed percentage.

Donlan's announcement could change the atmosphere for the bargaining session with the union that starts next Monday in Washington. Garvey will formally explain for the first time the union's demands for a percentage of the league's gross income to be divided among the players. He said he would not present a fixed percentage.

Donlan's announcement could change the atmosphere for the bargaining session with the union that starts next Monday in Washington. Garvey will formally explain for the first time the union's demands for a percentage of the league's gross income to be divided among the players. He said he would not present a fixed percentage.

Donlan's announcement could change the atmosphere for the bargaining session with the union that starts next Monday in Washington. Garvey will formally explain for the first time the union's demands for a percentage of the league's gross income to be divided among the players. He said he would not present a fixed percentage.

age, but rather would detail how it would work.

Meanwhile, 27 of the league's 28 owners agreed to pursue the legal appeals process in an attempt to keep the Oakland Raiders from moving to Los Angeles.

At Davis, the Raiders' managing general partner, was excluded from league meetings involving the antitrust court case that the Raiders won last month. Commissioner Pete Rozelle said that no owners had suggested that the appeals be dropped.

Apparently, there are snags in moving the Raiders to Los Angeles. Davis was asked three times in an interview whether he would move the team immediately if he succeeded in overturning an injunction that has kept the team in Oakland. He would not give a direct answer.

"I want to find out first what the decision is before I answer that," he said. He has said there may be a problem in obtaining a practice facility and in the condition of the locker room at the Los Angeles Memorial Coliseum.

"I want to find out first what the decision is before I answer that," he said. He has said there may be a problem in obtaining a practice facility and in the condition of the locker room at the Los Angeles Memorial Coliseum.

"I want to find out first what the decision is before I answer that," he said. He has said there may be a problem in obtaining a practice facility and in the condition of the locker room at the Los Angeles Memorial Coliseum.

"I want to find out first what the decision is before I answer that," he said. He has said there may be a problem in obtaining a practice facility and in the condition of the locker room at the Los Angeles Memorial Coliseum.

"I want to find out first what the decision is before I answer that," he said. He has said there may be a problem in obtaining a practice facility and in the condition of the locker room at the Los Angeles Memorial Coliseum.

"I want to find out first what the decision is before I answer that," he said. He has said there may be a problem in obtaining a practice facility and in the condition of the locker room at the Los Angeles Memorial Coliseum.

"I want to find out first what the decision is before I answer that," he said. He has said there may be a problem in obtaining a practice facility and in the condition of the locker room at the Los Angeles Memorial Coliseum.

"I want to find out first what the decision is before I answer that," he said. He has said there may be a problem in obtaining a practice facility and in the condition of the locker room at the Los Angeles Memorial Coliseum.

"I want to find out first what the decision is before I answer that," he said. He has said there may be a problem in obtaining a practice facility and in the condition of the locker room at the Los Angeles Memorial Coliseum.

"I want to find out first what the decision is before I answer that," he said. He has said there may be a problem in obtaining a practice facility and in the condition of the locker room at the Los Angeles Memorial Coliseum.

"I want to find out first what the decision is before I answer that," he said. He has said there may be a problem in obtaining a practice facility and in the condition of the locker room at the Los Angeles Memorial Coliseum.

"I want to find out first what the decision is before I answer that," he said. He has said there may be a problem in obtaining a practice facility and in the condition of the locker room at the Los Angeles Memorial Coliseum.

"I want to find out first what the decision is before I answer that," he said. He has said there may be a problem in obtaining a practice facility and in the condition of the locker room at the Los Angeles Memorial Coliseum.

"I want to find out first what the decision is before I answer that," he said. He has said there may be a problem in obtaining a practice facility and in the condition of the locker room at the Los Angeles Memorial Coliseum.

# Major League Standings

NATIONAL LEAGUE

Eastern Division

Team	W	L	Pct.	GB
St. Louis	21	19	.524	—
Baltimore	21	20	.512	1 1/2
Philadelphia	24	22	.524	—
New York	27	26	.509	—
Pittsburgh	27	27	.500	—
Chicago	21	29	.419	7 1/2

Western Division

Team	W	L	Pct.	GB
Atlanta	27	29	.482	—
San Diego	27	29	.482	—
Los Angeles	28	28	.500	—
San Francisco	23	28	.452	5 1/2
San Francisco	23	28	.452	5 1/2
San Francisco	23	28	.452	5 1/2

AMERICAN LEAGUE

Eastern Division

Team	W	L	Pct.	GB
Detroit	28	19	.595	—
Boston	28	19	.595	—
New York	28	20	.581	—
Cleveland	28	21	.569	—
Milwaukee	24	24	.500	—
Baltimore	23	25	.479	—
Texas	22	29	.434	—

Western Division

Team	W	L	Pct.	GB
California	31	20	.608	—
Chicago	28	23	.551	—
Minnesota	27	21	.563	—
Oakland	28	22	.561	—
Seattle	28	22	.561	—
Texas	12</			



## OBSERVER

## The Big Double Cross

By Russell Baker

NEW YORK — I envy Hoagy Carmichael. Hoagy chose the right line of work. While seated one day at the piano he wrote a song called "Stardust," after which he never had to work again unless he wanted to.

Every night, year in and year out for decades, somebody somewhere in the world would open a microphone and say, "And now, ladies and gentlemen, Hoagy Carmichael's immortal 'Stardust'!" and they played it again. Sam, and audiences applauded, and Hoagy got his percentage.



Baker

His audiences didn't demand a brand new song every week. They loved hearing the same old song over and over, couldn't get enough of it. It seemed, because Hoagy Carmichael's "Stardust" was so successful, audiences would whistle, clap and bang their beer steins on the table, in a way that meant, "Yeah! Yeah! 'Immortal Stardust!' We've heard that old song from our cradle and can't wait to hear it again."

I mention this because of the recent to-do about Ann Landers. She writes an advice-to-the-troubled-and-lovelorn column for the newspapers. Well, what a scandal in the press world a couple of weeks back when somebody discovered she'd recycled some old letters she'd received back in the Bronze Age.

Strong editors fainted and weak editors canceled her column while groveling in apologies to their audiences. A few days later an even more astounding confession appeared in the New York Times. A news story reported that a recent crossword puzzle appearing in the paper had, in fact, been printed years and years before in the Times. The Times story was so apologetic that it neglected to answer the one fascinating question about the recycling, which was, "How in the world was the crime detected?"

I've been doing Times crossword puzzles for 25 years and I wouldn't recognize yesterday's if you set it before me right now. Is there somebody running loose in the

world who can remember crossword puzzles he solved during the Eisenhower administration?

Since "the press" turned into "the media" though, strange changes have occurred in the journalistic mentality, and we now see it at grips with rarefied questions of professional ethics and terrible fears about integrity. In the old days, discovery that a paper had run an antique crossword puzzle would have been an after-work joke at the saloon. If the lovelorn columnist was reprinting musty letters somebody would have said, "So how many problems can the lovelorn population have? Twelve at the outside. What's the difference?"

Now, however, "news" is being redefined to mean "news" that there really isn't very much new under the sun. "The media" must at least make a good-faith effort to show there is some small newness even in the oldest hat.

If Miss Landers, wishing to deal with the eternal problem of love-sickness, digs out a 1965 letter from "Lover," to start her column, she cannot say, "And now, ladies and gentlemen, Ann Landers' immortal 'Lovesick.'"

She's expected to wait for the mailman to bring her a new letter signed "Lovesick."

If that would show more integrity, I don't see how. It seems to me it would show less integrity if she gave conflicting advice to "Lovesick" every time around just so she could say something new.

Anyway, if you ask me, people really prefer getting the same old news over and over. I go on and on about this because I'd hoped to slip away to the beach today and thought I'd slip in a really terrific column I published here back in 1965. Hardly any of you read it, and those who did wouldn't remember, and it was far superior to this, but at the last minute, realizing it would be unethical to recycle the column at the beach rather than risk being stoned by my editors.

I'd like to have been Hoagy Carmichael trying to live by this code. Can you imagine? The second night he turned to the audience and said, "And now, ladies and gentlemen, in its second performance, my someday-to-be-immortal 'Stardust'!" they would have kicked his piano to splinters for unethical tinkling.

New York Times Service

## Vikings in Reverse

By Iver Peterson

New York Times Service

"IT'S A simple story," Dr. Lynn Halmrast said. "It's the fulfillment of a fantasy, a Walt Disney production coming to real life. It strikes a lot of chords."

Halmrast is a 32-year-old psychologist in Moorehead, Minn., and knows about the importance of dealing forthrightly with fantasies. He and 12 other Norwegian-Americans, along with a Norwegian citizen, are fulfilling a fantasy of their own — sailing in a reproduction of a Viking "long ship" in an attempt to duplicate the west-to-east voyage that the Norse discoverer, Leif Ericson, made nearly 1,000 years ago when he found a huge and fruitful land to the west and south of Greenland.



Captain Erik Rudstrom

Ericson is believed to have landed on the North American coast, probably Newfoundland or Nova Scotia, in the year 1000 after his ship was blown off course on a voyage from Norway to Greenland. When he returned to Greenland he described the newly discovered region as Vinland, land abundant in grapes and self-sown wheat.

If the winds are favorable and the seas benign, the 75-foot dragon ship Hjemkomst — it means "Homecoming" in Norwegian — will glide into the harbors of Bergen and Oslo in a few weeks, adding one more name to the list of airplanes, kayaks, helium balloons and other exotic conveyances that Americans have used to make an adventure and a few headlines out of a trip back to the old country.

The voyage of the Hjemkomst will also fulfill the dream of Robert Aspa, a Moorehead publisher and counselor who wanted to build a reproduction of the famous Gokstad Viking war ship, unearthed in Norway a century ago, and sail it back to his ancestral country.

In the decade after he fastened the first oak plank to the ship's heavy keel, the building of the Hjemkomst became a kind of communal ethnic rite among the descendants of Scandinavian farmers in Minnesota.

However, by July, 1980, when the ship was christened in Duluth, Minn., Aspa was dying from leukemia. He died four months later, his dream ship in the water but still awaiting its rigging and outfitting.

But others, like Halmrast, had become involved in the project. And with Aspa's widow, Rosie, and their four children in the lead, the Hjemkomst took on its final form, with an oak dragon's head, contributed by a North Dakota sculptor, projecting from the bow to frighten sea spirits.

"That's what's so special about it," Halmrast said. "All the people who can't make a trip can be part of it. They'll sail in the past of sailing a Viking warship to Norway."

The voyage across the North Atlantic in a reproduction of a Viking long ship has been made once before in modern times, but from east to west. In 1893, Magnus Anderson sailed a Gokstad-design vessel from Norway

to the Columbian Exposition in Chicago, where the ship is still on display.

The Hjemkomst expedition is operating on a budget of about \$275,000, some of it provided by corporations but most of it raised a dollar at a time in the sale of T-shirts and pins and a short book about the project, "A Dream Is a Dream," from a camper that is following the Hjemkomst from Duluth, through the Great Lakes to the Atlantic.

The Hjemkomst displaces 16 tons and has no motors — "no auxiliary power except the wind and our arms," said Erik Rudstrom, a 65-year-old Norwegian with wide experience in sailing open boats in the North Atlantic, who is captain of the vessel.

"She's a very good, very fast boat," Rudstrom said. Despite the sail, which is 30 feet high and 38 feet wide, the vessel will point to 35 degrees of the wind, he said, making it possible for it to tack upwind, albeit slowly.

"The statistical record says the wind should be 35 percent from behind in the summer," he added. "That's the statistics. We may get it from the other side, too, and that will make it longer to go."

The 19-foot oars are used primarily to maneuver the ship inshore, he said. At sea, she will use only mandatory communications equipment.

The Hjemkomst sailed to Buffalo, then through the New York Barge Canal System to the Hudson River, which it will follow to New York City, before setting off across the Atlantic.

Viking Sock Believed Found

YORK, England — An old woolen sock dug up from the mud of the River Ouse here is believed to have belonged to a 10th-century Viking and will have pride of place in the Viking Exhibition of Yorkshire Museum, Curator Michael Clegg says.

"This is an exciting find," he said at a news conference. "Textiles don't normally survive this long, but this old woolen sock has been preserved because of the damp ground."

He said it would take 200 hours and cost £700 (\$1,260) to preserve. Yorkshire county councilors told Clegg the taxpayers will pay.

Vikings regularly raided the Yorkshire coast in northeast England during the 9th and 10th centuries.

## PEOPLE

## Seeking a Greek Name

Vincent Aloysius Evans wanted to express his love for Greeks by becoming Xanthopoulos. But a judge in Kansas City, Mo., concerned for computers, killed the name change. Evans, 50, had told the judge it was "real simple." Nuns in the Kansas City orphanage where he grew up had given him a name he never liked because it "didn't sound right." So he wanted Xanthopoulos, the Greek name for Evans. Xanthopoulos was the name of the youngest Greek composer there and is one of the finest, he explained. Theo is for Mikis Theodorakis, who composed the music for "Zorba the Greek," and Hadji is for Manos Hadjidakis, one of the oldest living composers of Greek music. Then there's Tom and Tina Madanos, who he has been like family to him. Madanos is for them. And Harry Andros, Okas is for the children he baby-sits. Back to composers for zani, in honor of George Zambetas. And nopoulos, for Chris Nikopoulos, who's "got music like you wouldn't believe." Xanthopoulos was the name of the youngest Greek composer there and is one of the finest, he explained. Theo is for Mikis Theodorakis, who composed the music for "Zorba the Greek," and Hadji is for Manos Hadjidakis, one of the oldest living composers of Greek music. Then there's Tom and Tina Madanos, who he has been like family to him. Madanos is for them. And Harry Andros, Okas is for the children he baby-sits. Back to composers for zani, in honor of George Zambetas. And nopoulos, for Chris Nikopoulos, who's "got music like you wouldn't believe." Xanthopoulos was the name of the youngest Greek composer there and is one of the finest, he explained. Theo is for Mikis Theodorakis, who composed the music for "Zorba the Greek," and Hadji is for Manos Hadjidakis, one of the oldest living composers of Greek music. Then there's Tom and Tina Madanos, who he has been like family to him. Madanos is for them. And Harry Andros, Okas is for the children he baby-sits. Back to composers for zani, in honor of George Zambetas. And nopoulos, for Chris Nikopoulos, who's "got music like you wouldn't believe." Xanthopoulos was the name of the youngest Greek composer there and is one of the finest, he explained. Theo is for Mikis Theodorakis, who composed the music for "Zorba the Greek," and Hadji is for Manos Hadjidakis, one of the oldest living composers of Greek music. Then there's Tom and Tina Madanos, who he has been like family to him. Madanos is for them. And Harry Andros, Okas is for the children he baby-sits. Back to composers for zani, in honor of George Zambetas. And nopoulos, for Chris Nikopoulos, who's "got music like you wouldn't believe." Xanthopoulos was the name of the youngest Greek composer there and is one of the finest, he explained. Theo is for Mikis Theodorakis, who composed the music for "Zorba the Greek," and Hadji is for Manos Hadjidakis, one of the oldest living composers of Greek music. Then there's Tom and Tina Madanos, who he has been like family to him. Madanos is for them. And Harry Andros, Okas is for the children he baby-sits. Back to composers for zani, in honor of George Zambetas. And nopoulos, for Chris Nikopoulos, who's "got music like you wouldn't believe." Xanthopoulos was the name of the youngest Greek composer there and is one of the finest, he explained. Theo is for Mikis Theodorakis, who composed the music for "Zorba the Greek," and Hadji is for Manos Hadjidakis, one of the oldest living composers of Greek music. Then there's Tom and Tina Madanos, who he has been like family to him. Madanos is for them. And Harry Andros, Okas is for the children he baby-sits. Back to composers for zani, in honor of George Zambetas. And nopoulos, for Chris Nikopoulos, who's "got music like you wouldn't believe." Xanthopoulos was the name of the youngest Greek composer there and is one of the finest, he explained. Theo is for Mikis Theodorakis, who composed the music for "Zorba the Greek," and Hadji is for Manos Hadjidakis, one of the oldest living composers of Greek music. Then there's Tom and Tina Madanos, who he has been like family to him. Madanos is for them. And Harry Andros, Okas is for the children he baby-sits. Back to composers for zani, in honor of George Zambetas. And nopoulos, for Chris Nikopoulos, who's "got music like you wouldn't believe." Xanthopoulos was the name of the youngest Greek composer there and is one of the finest, he explained. Theo is for Mikis Theodorakis, who composed the music for "Zorba the Greek," and Hadji is for Manos Hadjidakis, one of the oldest living composers of Greek music. Then there's Tom and Tina Madanos, who he has been like family to him. Madanos is for them. And Harry Andros, Okas is for the children he baby-sits. Back to composers for zani, in honor of George Zambetas. And nopoulos, for Chris Nikopoulos, who's "got music like you wouldn't believe." Xanthopoulos was the name of the youngest Greek composer there and is one of the finest, he explained. Theo is for Mikis Theodorakis, who composed the music for "Zorba the Greek," and Hadji is for Manos Hadjidakis, one of the oldest living composers of Greek music. Then there's Tom and Tina Madanos, who he has been like family to him. Madanos is for them. And Harry Andros, Okas is for the children he baby-sits. Back to composers for zani, in honor of George Zambetas. And nopoulos, for Chris Nikopoulos, who's "got music like you wouldn't believe." Xanthopoulos was the name of the youngest Greek composer there and is one of the finest, he explained. Theo is for Mikis Theodorakis, who composed the music for "Zorba the Greek," and Hadji is for Manos Hadjidakis, one of the oldest living composers of Greek music. Then there's Tom and Tina Madanos, who he has been like family to him. Madanos is for them. And Harry Andros, Okas is for the children he baby-sits. Back to composers for zani, in honor of George Zambetas. And nopoulos, for Chris Nikopoulos, who's "got music like you wouldn't believe." Xanthopoulos was the name of the youngest Greek composer there and is one of the finest, he explained. Theo is for Mikis Theodorakis, who composed the music for "Zorba the Greek," and Hadji is for Manos Hadjidakis, one of the oldest living composers of Greek music. Then there's Tom and Tina Madanos, who he has been like family to him. Madanos is for them. And Harry Andros, Okas is for the children he baby-sits. Back to composers for zani, in honor of George Zambetas. And nopoulos, for Chris Nikopoulos, who's "got music like you wouldn't believe." Xanthopoulos was the name of the youngest Greek composer there and is one of the finest, he explained. Theo is for Mikis Theodorakis, who composed the music for "Zorba the Greek," and Hadji is for Manos Hadjidakis, one of the oldest living composers of Greek music. Then there's Tom and Tina Madanos, who he has been like family to him. Madanos is for them. And Harry Andros, Okas is for the children he baby-sits. Back to composers for zani, in honor of George Zambetas. And nopoulos, for Chris Nikopoulos, who's "got music like you wouldn't believe." Xanthopoulos was the name of the youngest Greek composer there and is one of the finest, he explained. Theo is for Mikis Theodorakis, who composed the music for "Zorba the Greek," and Hadji is for Manos Hadjidakis, one of the oldest living composers of Greek music. Then there's Tom and Tina Madanos, who he has been like family to him. Madanos is for them. And Harry Andros, Okas is for the children he baby-sits. Back to composers for zani, in honor of George Zambetas. And nopoulos, for Chris Nikopoulos, who's "got music like you wouldn't believe." Xanthopoulos was the name of the youngest Greek composer there and is one of the finest, he explained. Theo is for Mikis Theodorakis, who composed the music for "Zorba the Greek," and Hadji is for Manos Hadjidakis, one of the oldest living composers of Greek music. Then there's Tom and Tina Madanos, who he has been like family to him. Madanos is for them. And Harry Andros, Okas is for the children he baby-sits. Back to composers for zani, in honor of George Zambetas. And nopoulos, for Chris Nikopoulos, who's "got music like you wouldn't believe." Xanthopoulos was the name of the youngest Greek composer there and is one of the finest, he explained. Theo is for Mikis Theodorakis, who composed the music for "Zorba the Greek," and Hadji is for Manos Hadjidakis, one of the oldest living composers of Greek music. Then there's Tom and Tina Madanos, who he has been like family to him. Madanos is for them. And Harry Andros, Okas is for the children he baby-sits. Back to composers for zani, in honor of George Zambetas. And nopoulos, for Chris Nikopoulos, who's "got music like you wouldn't believe." Xanthopoulos was the name of the youngest Greek composer there and is one of the finest, he explained. Theo is for Mikis Theodorakis, who composed the music for "Zorba the Greek," and Hadji is for Manos Hadjidakis, one of the oldest living composers of Greek music. Then there's Tom and Tina Madanos, who he has been like family to him. Madanos is for them. And Harry Andros, Okas is for the children he baby-sits. Back to composers for zani, in honor of George Zambetas. And nopoulos, for Chris Nikopoulos, who's "got music like you wouldn't believe." Xanthopoulos was the name of the youngest Greek composer there and is one of the finest, he explained. Theo is for Mikis Theodorakis, who composed the music for "Zorba the Greek," and Hadji is for Manos Hadjidakis, one of the oldest living composers of Greek music. Then there's Tom and Tina Madanos, who he has been like family to him. Madanos is for them. And Harry Andros, Okas is for the children he baby-sits. Back to composers for zani, in honor of George Zambetas. And nopoulos, for Chris Nikopoulos, who's "got music like you wouldn't believe." Xanthopoulos was the name of the youngest Greek composer there and is one of the finest, he explained. Theo is for Mikis Theodorakis, who composed the music for "Zorba the Greek," and Hadji is for Manos Hadjidakis, one of the oldest living composers of Greek music. Then there's Tom and Tina Madanos, who he has been like family to him. Madanos is for them. And Harry Andros, Okas is for the children he baby-sits. Back to composers for zani, in honor of George Zambetas. And nopoulos, for Chris Nikopoulos, who's "got music like you wouldn't believe." Xanthopoulos was the name of the youngest Greek composer there and is one of the finest, he explained. Theo is for Mikis Theodorakis, who composed the music for "Zorba the Greek," and Hadji is for Manos Hadjidakis, one of the oldest living composers of Greek music. Then there's Tom and Tina Madanos, who he has been like family to him. Madanos is for them. And Harry Andros, Okas is for the children he baby-sits. Back to composers for zani, in honor of George Zambetas. And nopoulos, for Chris Nikopoulos, who's "got music like you wouldn't believe." Xanthopoulos was the name of the youngest Greek composer there and is one of the finest, he explained. Theo is for Mikis Theodorakis, who composed the music for "Zorba the Greek," and Hadji is for Manos Hadjidakis, one of the oldest living composers of Greek music. Then there's Tom and Tina Madanos, who he has been like family to him. Madanos is for them. And Harry Andros, Okas is for the children he baby-sits. Back to composers for zani, in honor of George Zambetas. And nopoulos, for Chris Nikopoulos, who's "got music like you wouldn't believe." Xanthopoulos was the name of the youngest Greek composer there and is one of the finest, he explained. Theo is for Mikis Theodorakis, who composed the music for "Zorba the Greek," and Hadji is for Manos Hadjidakis, one of the oldest living composers of Greek music. Then there's Tom and Tina Madanos, who he has been like family to him. Madanos is for them. And Harry Andros, Okas is for the children he baby-sits. Back to composers for zani, in honor of George Zambetas. And nopoulos, for Chris Nikopoulos, who's "got music like you wouldn't believe." Xanthopoulos was the name of the youngest Greek composer there and is one of the finest, he explained. Theo is for Mikis Theodorakis, who composed the music for "Zorba the Greek," and Hadji is for Manos Hadjidakis, one of the oldest living composers of Greek music. Then there's Tom and Tina Madanos, who he has been like family to him. Madanos is for them. And Harry Andros, Okas is for the children he baby-sits. Back to composers for zani, in honor of George Zambetas. And nopoulos, for Chris Nikopoulos, who's "got music like you wouldn't believe." Xanthopoulos was the name of the youngest Greek composer there and is one of the finest, he explained. Theo is for Mikis Theodorakis, who composed the music for "Zorba the Greek," and Hadji is for Manos Hadjidakis, one of the oldest living composers of Greek music. Then there's Tom and Tina Madanos, who he has been like family to him. Madanos is for them. And Harry Andros, Okas is for the children he baby-sits. Back to composers for zani, in honor of George Zambetas. And nopoulos, for Chris Nikopoulos, who's "got music like you wouldn't believe." Xanthopoulos was the name of the youngest Greek composer there and is one of the finest, he explained. Theo is for Mikis Theodorakis, who composed the music for "Zorba the Greek," and Hadji is for Manos Hadjidakis, one of the oldest living composers of Greek music. Then there's Tom and Tina Madanos, who he has been like family to him. Madanos is for them. And Harry Andros, Okas is for the children he baby-sits. Back to composers for zani, in honor of George Zambetas. And nopoulos, for Chris Nikopoulos, who's "got music like you wouldn't believe." Xanthopoulos was the name of the youngest Greek composer there and is one of the finest, he explained. Theo is for Mikis Theodorakis, who composed the music for "Zorba the Greek," and Hadji is for Manos Hadjidakis, one of the oldest living composers of Greek music. Then there's Tom and Tina Madanos, who he has been like family to him. Madanos is for them. And Harry Andros, Okas is for the children he baby-sits. Back to composers for zani, in honor of George Zambetas. And nopoulos, for Chris Nikopoulos, who's "got music like you wouldn't believe." Xanthopoulos was the name of the youngest Greek composer there and is one of the finest, he explained. Theo is for Mikis Theodorakis, who composed the music for "Zorba the Greek," and Hadji is for Manos Hadjidakis, one of the oldest living composers of Greek music. Then there's Tom and Tina Madanos, who he has been like family to him. Madanos is for them. And Harry Andros, Okas is for the children he baby-sits. Back to composers for zani, in honor of George Zambetas. And nopoulos, for Chris Nikopoulos, who's "got music like you wouldn't believe." Xanthopoulos was the name of the youngest Greek composer there and is one of the finest, he explained. Theo is for Mikis Theodorakis, who composed the music for "Zorba the Greek," and Hadji is for Manos Hadjidakis, one of the oldest living composers of Greek music. Then there's Tom and Tina Madanos, who he has been like family to him. Madanos is for them. And Harry Andros, Okas is for the children he baby-sits. Back to composers for zani, in honor of George Zambetas. And nopoulos, for Chris Nikopoulos, who's "got music like you wouldn't believe." Xanthopoulos was the name of the youngest Greek composer there and is one of the finest, he explained. Theo is for Mikis Theodorakis, who composed the music for "Zorba the Greek," and Hadji is for Manos Hadjidakis, one of the oldest living composers of Greek music. Then there's Tom and Tina Madanos, who he has been like family to him. Madanos is for them. And Harry Andros, Okas is for the children he baby-sits. Back to composers for zani, in honor of George Zambetas. And nopoulos, for Chris Nikopoulos, who's "got music like you wouldn't believe." Xanthopoulos was the name of the youngest Greek composer there and is one of the finest, he explained. Theo is for Mikis Theodorakis, who composed the music for "Zorba the Greek," and Hadji is for Manos Hadjidakis, one of the oldest living composers of Greek music. Then there's Tom and Tina Madanos, who he has been like family to him. Madanos is for them. And Harry Andros, Okas is for the children he baby-sits. Back to composers for zani, in honor of George Zambetas. And nopoulos, for Chris Nikopoulos, who's "got music like you wouldn't believe." Xanthopoulos was the name of the youngest Greek composer there and is one of the finest, he explained. Theo is for Mikis Theodorakis, who composed the music for "Zorba the Greek," and Hadji is for Manos Hadjidakis, one of the oldest living composers of Greek music. Then there's Tom and Tina Madanos, who he has been like family to him. Madanos is for them. And Harry Andros, Okas is for the children he baby-sits. Back to composers for zani, in honor of George Zambetas. And nopoulos, for Chris Nikopoulos, who's "got music like you wouldn't believe." Xanthopoulos was the name of the youngest Greek composer there and is one of the finest, he explained. Theo is for Mikis Theodorakis, who composed the music for "Zorba the Greek," and Hadji is for Manos Hadjidakis, one of the oldest living composers of Greek music. Then there's Tom and Tina Madanos, who he has been like family to him. Madanos is for them. And Harry Andros, Okas is for the children he baby-sits. Back to composers for zani, in honor of George Zambetas. And nopoulos, for Chris Nikopoulos, who's "got music like you wouldn't believe." Xanthopoulos was the name of the youngest Greek composer there and is one of the finest, he explained. Theo is for Mikis Theodorakis, who composed the music for "Zorba the Greek," and Hadji is for Manos Hadjidakis, one of the oldest living composers of Greek music. Then there's Tom and Tina Madanos, who he has been like family to him. Madanos is for them. And Harry Andros, Okas is for the children he baby-sits. Back to composers for zani, in honor of George Zambetas. And nopoulos, for Chris Nikopoulos, who's "got music like you wouldn't believe." Xanthopoulos was the name of the youngest Greek composer there and is one of the finest, he explained. Theo is for Mikis Theodorakis, who composed the music for "Zorba the Greek," and Hadji is for Manos Hadjidakis, one of the oldest living composers of Greek music. Then there's Tom and Tina Madanos, who he has been like family to him. Madanos is for them. And Harry Andros, Okas is for the children he baby-sits. Back to composers for zani, in honor of George Zambetas. And nopoulos, for Chris Nikopoulos, who's "got music like you wouldn't believe." Xanthopoulos was the name of the youngest Greek composer there and is one of the finest, he explained. Theo is for Mikis Theodorakis, who composed the music for "Zorba the Greek," and Hadji is for Manos Hadjidakis, one of the oldest living composers of Greek music. Then there's Tom and Tina Madanos, who he has been like family to him. Madanos is for them. And Harry Andros, Okas is for the children he baby-sits. Back to composers for zani, in honor of George Zambetas. And nopoulos, for Chris Nikopoulos, who's "got music like you wouldn't believe." Xanthopoulos was the name of the youngest Greek composer there and is one of the finest, he explained. Theo is for Mikis Theodorakis, who composed the music for "Zorba the Greek," and Hadji is for Manos Hadjidakis, one of the oldest living composers of Greek music. Then there's Tom and Tina Madanos, who he has been like family to him. Madanos is for them. And Harry Andros, Okas is for the children he baby-sits. Back to composers for zani, in honor of George Zambetas. And nopoulos, for Chris Nikopoulos, who's "got music like you wouldn't believe." Xanthopoulos was the name of the youngest Greek composer there and is one of the finest, he explained. Theo is for Mikis Theodorakis, who composed the music for "Zorba the Greek," and Hadji is for Manos Hadjidakis, one of the oldest living composers of Greek music. Then there's Tom and Tina Madanos, who he has been like family to him. Madanos is for them. And Harry Andros, Okas is for the children he baby-sits. Back to composers for zani, in honor of George Zambetas. And nopoulos, for Chris Nikopoulos, who's "got music like you wouldn't believe." Xanthopoulos was the name of the youngest Greek composer there and is one of the finest, he explained. Theo is for Mikis Theodorakis, who composed the music for "Zorba the Greek," and Hadji is for Manos Hadjidakis, one of the oldest living composers of Greek music. Then there's Tom and Tina Madanos, who he has been like family to him. Madanos is for them. And Harry Andros, Okas is for the children he baby-sits. Back to composers for zani, in honor of George Zambetas. And nopoulos, for Chris Nikopoulos, who's "got music like you wouldn't believe." Xanthopoulos was the name of the youngest Greek composer there and is one of the finest, he explained. Theo is for Mikis Theodorakis, who composed the music for "Zorba the Greek," and Hadji is for Manos Hadjidakis, one of the oldest living composers of Greek music. Then there's Tom and Tina Madanos, who he has been like family to him. Madanos is for them. And Harry Andros, Okas is for the children he baby-sits. Back to composers for zani, in honor of George Zambetas. And nopoulos, for Chris Nikopoulos, who's "got music like you wouldn't believe." Xanthopoulos was the name of the youngest Greek composer there and is one of the finest, he explained. Theo is for Mikis Theodorakis, who composed the music for "Zorba the Greek," and Hadji is for Manos Hadjidakis, one of the oldest living composers of Greek music. Then there's Tom and Tina Madanos, who he has been like family to him. Madanos is for them. And Harry Andros, Okas is for the children he baby-sits. Back to composers for zani, in honor of George Zambetas. And nopoulos, for Chris Nikopoulos, who's "got music like you wouldn't believe." Xanthopoulos was the name of the youngest Greek composer there and is one of the finest, he explained. Theo is for Mikis Theodorakis, who composed the music for "Zorba the Greek," and Hadji is for Manos Hadjidakis, one of the oldest living composers of Greek music. Then there's Tom and Tina Madanos, who he has been like family to him. Madanos is for them. And Harry Andros, Okas is for the children he baby-sits. Back to composers for zani, in honor of George Zambetas. And nopoulos, for Chris Nikopoulos, who's "got music like you wouldn't believe." Xanthopoulos was the name of the youngest Greek composer there and is one of the finest, he explained. Theo is for Mikis Theodorakis, who composed the music for "Zorba the Greek," and Hadji is for Manos Hadjidakis, one of the oldest living composers of Greek music. Then there's Tom and Tina Madanos, who he has been like family to him. Madanos is for them. And Harry Andros, Okas is for the children he baby-sits. Back to composers for zani, in honor of George Zambetas. And nopoulos, for Chris Nikopoulos, who's "got music like you wouldn't believe." Xanthopoulos was the name of the youngest Greek composer there and is one of the finest, he explained. Theo is for Mikis Theodorakis, who composed the music for "Zorba the Greek," and Hadji is for Manos Hadjidakis, one of the oldest living composers of Greek music. Then there's Tom and Tina Madanos, who he has been like family to him. Madanos is for them. And Harry Andros, Okas is for the children he baby-sits. Back to composers for zani, in honor of George Zambetas. And nopoulos, for Chris Nikopoulos, who's "got music like you wouldn't believe." Xanthopoulos was the name of the youngest Greek composer there and is one of the finest, he explained. Theo is for Mikis Theodorakis, who composed the music for "Zorba the Greek," and Hadji is for Manos Hadjidakis, one of the oldest living composers of Greek music. Then there's Tom and Tina Madanos, who he has been like family to him. Madanos is for them. And Harry Andros, Okas is for the children he baby-sits. Back to composers for zani, in honor of George Zambetas. And nopoulos, for Chris Nikopoulos, who's "got music like you wouldn't believe." Xanthopoulos was the name of the youngest Greek composer there and is one of the finest, he explained. Theo is for Mikis Theodorakis, who composed the music for "Zorba the Greek," and Hadji is for Manos Hadjidakis, one of the oldest living composers of Greek music. Then there's Tom and Tina Madanos, who he has been like family to him. Madanos is for them. And Harry Andros, Okas is for the children he baby-sits. Back to composers for zani, in honor of George Zambetas. And nopoulos, for Chris Nikopoulos, who's "got music like you wouldn't believe." Xanthopoulos was the name of the youngest Greek composer there and is one of the finest, he explained. Theo is for Mikis Theodorakis, who composed the music for "Zorba the Greek," and Hadji is for Manos Hadjidakis, one of the oldest living composers of Greek music. Then there's Tom and Tina Madanos, who he has been like family to him. Madanos is for them. And Harry Andros, Okas is for the children he baby-sits. Back to composers for zani, in honor of George Zambetas. And nopoulos, for Chris Nikopoulos, who's "got music like you wouldn't believe." Xanthopoulos was the name of the youngest Greek composer there and is one of the finest, he explained. Theo is for Mikis Theodorakis, who composed the music for "Zorba the Greek," and Hadji is for Manos Hadjidakis, one of the oldest living composers of Greek music. Then there's Tom and Tina Madanos, who he has been like family to him. Madanos is for them. And Harry Andros, Okas is for the children he baby-sits. Back to composers for zani, in honor of George Zambetas. And nopoulos, for Chris Nikopoulos, who's "got music like you wouldn't believe." Xanthopoulos was the name of the youngest Greek composer there and is one of the finest, he explained. Theo is for Mikis Theodorakis, who composed the music for "Zorba the Greek," and Hadji is for Manos Hadjidakis, one of the oldest living composers of Greek music. Then there's Tom and Tina Madanos, who he has been like family to him. Madanos is for them. And Harry Andros, Okas is for the children he baby-sits. Back to composers for zani, in honor of George Zambetas. And nopoulos, for Chris Nikopoulos, who's "got music like you wouldn't believe." Xanthopoulos was the name of the youngest Greek composer there and is one of the finest, he explained. Theo is for Mikis Theodorakis, who composed the music for "Zorba the Greek," and Hadji is for Manos Hadjidakis, one of the oldest living composers of Greek music. Then there's Tom and Tina Madanos, who he has been like family to him. Madanos is for them. And Harry Andros, Okas is for the children he baby-sits. Back to composers for zani, in honor of George Zambetas. And nopoulos, for Chris Nikopoulos, who's "got music like you wouldn't believe." Xanthopoulos was the name of the youngest Greek composer there and is one of the finest, he explained. Theo is for Mikis Theodorakis, who composed the music for "Zorba the Greek," and Hadji is for Manos Hadjidakis, one of the oldest living composers of Greek music. Then there's Tom and Tina Madanos, who he has been like family to him. Madanos is for them. And Harry Andros, Okas is for the children he baby-sits. Back to composers for zani, in honor of George Zambetas. And nopoulos, for Chris Nikopoulos, who's "got music like you wouldn't believe." Xanthopoulos was the name of the youngest Greek composer there and is one of the finest, he explained. Theo is for Mikis Theodorakis, who composed the music for "Zorba the Greek," and Hadji is for Manos Hadjidakis, one of the oldest living composers of Greek music. Then there's Tom and Tina Madanos, who he has been like family to him. Madanos is for them. And Harry Andros, Okas is for the children he baby-sits. Back to composers for zani, in honor of George Zambetas. And nopoulos, for Chris Nikopoulos, who's "got music like you wouldn't believe." Xanthopoulos was the name of the youngest Greek composer there and is one of the finest, he explained. Theo is for Mikis Theodorakis, who composed the music for "Zorba the Greek," and Hadji is for Manos Hadjidakis, one of the oldest living composers of Greek music. Then there's Tom and Tina Madanos, who he has been like family to him. Madanos is for them. And Harry Andros, Okas is for the children he baby-sits. Back to composers for zani, in honor of George Zambetas. And nopoulos, for Chris Nikopoulos, who's "got music like you wouldn't believe." Xanthopoulos was the name of the youngest Greek composer there and is one of the finest, he explained. Theo is for Mikis Theodorakis, who composed the music for "Zorba the Greek," and Hadji is for Manos Hadjidakis, one of the oldest living composers of Greek music. Then there's Tom and Tina Madanos, who he has been like family to him. Madanos is for them. And Harry Andros, Okas is for the children he baby-sits. Back to composers for zani, in honor of George Zambetas. And nopoulos, for Chris Nikopoulos, who's "got music like you wouldn't believe." Xanthopoulos was the name of the youngest Greek composer there and is one of the finest, he explained. Theo is for Mikis Theodorakis, who composed the music for "Zorba the Greek," and Hadji is for Manos Hadjidakis, one of the oldest living composers of Greek music. Then there's Tom and Tina Madanos, who he has been like family to him. Madanos is for them. And Harry Andros, Okas is for the children he baby-sits. Back to composers for zani, in honor of George Zambetas. And nopoulos, for Chris Nikopoulos, who's "got music like you wouldn't believe." Xanthopoulos was the name of the youngest Greek composer there and is one of the finest, he explained. Theo is for Mikis Theodorakis, who composed the music for "Zorba the Greek," and Hadji is for Manos Hadjidakis, one of the oldest living composers of Greek music. Then there's Tom and Tina Madanos, who he has been like family to him. Madanos is for them. And Harry Andros, Okas is for the children he baby-sits. Back to composers for zani, in honor of George Zambetas. And nopoulos, for Chris Nikopoulos, who's "got music like you wouldn't believe." Xanthopoulos was the name of the youngest Greek composer there and is one of the finest, he explained. Theo is for Mikis Theodorakis, who composed the music for "Zorba the Greek," and Hadji is for Manos Hadjidakis, one of the oldest living composers of Greek music. Then there's Tom and Tina Madanos, who he has been like family to him. Madanos is for them. And Harry Andros, Okas is for the children he baby-sits. Back to composers for zani, in honor of George Zambetas. And nopoulos, for Chris Nikopoulos, who's "got music like you wouldn't believe." Xanthopoulos was the name of the youngest Greek composer there and is one of the finest, he explained. Theo is for Mikis Theodorakis, who composed the music for "Zorba the Greek," and Hadji is for Manos Hadjidakis, one of the oldest living composers of Greek music. Then there's Tom and Tina Madanos, who he has been like family to him. Madanos is for them. And Harry Andros, Okas is for the children he baby-sits. Back to composers for zani, in honor of George Zambetas. And nopoulos, for Chris Nikopoulos, who's "got music like you wouldn't believe." Xanthopoulos was the name of the youngest Greek composer there and is one of the finest, he explained. Theo is for Mikis Theodorakis, who composed the music for "Zorba the Greek," and Hadji is for Manos Hadjidakis, one of the oldest living composers of Greek music. Then there's Tom and Tina Madanos, who he has been like family to him. Madanos is for them. And Harry Andros, Okas is for the children he baby-sits. Back to composers for zani, in honor of George Zambetas. And nopoulos, for Chris Nikopoulos, who's "got music like you wouldn't believe." Xanthopoulos was the name of the youngest Greek composer there and is one of the finest, he explained. Theo is for Mikis Theodorakis, who composed the music for "Zorba the Greek," and Hadji is for Manos Hadjidakis, one of the oldest living composers of Greek music. Then there's Tom and Tina Madanos, who he has been like family to him. Madanos is for them. And Harry Andros, Okas is for the children he baby-sits. Back to composers for zani, in honor of George Zambetas. And nopoulos, for Chris Nikopoulos, who's "got music like you wouldn't believe." Xanthopoulos was the name of the youngest Greek composer there and is one of the finest, he explained. Theo is for Mikis Theodorakis, who composed the music for "Zorba the Greek," and Hadji is for Manos Hadjidakis, one of the oldest living composers of Greek music. Then there's Tom and Tina Madanos, who he has been like family to him. Madanos is for them. And Harry Andros, Okas is for the children he baby-sits. Back to composers for zani, in honor of George Zambetas. And nopoulos, for Chris Nikopoulos, who's "got music like you wouldn't believe." Xanthopoulos was the name of the youngest Greek composer there and is one of the finest, he explained. Theo is for Mikis Theodorakis, who composed the music for "Zorba the Greek," and Hadji is for Manos Hadjidakis, one of the oldest living composers of Greek music. Then there's Tom and Tina Madanos, who he has been like family to him. Madanos is for them. And Harry Andros, Okas is for the children he baby-sits. Back to composers for zani, in honor of George Zambetas. And nopoulos, for Chris Nikopoulos, who's "got music like you wouldn't believe." Xanthopoulos was the name of the youngest Greek composer there and is one of the finest, he explained. Theo is for Mikis The